Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

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From the Philadelphia Gazette.

WASHINGTON.

BY HANNAH F. GOULD.

When the clear sun comes o'er the eastern hills,
And his bright face the world with glory fills,
Where are the stars that gemmed the crown of night?
Drowned in the splendour! dwindled out of sight!
So earth's great names grow less, and one by one,
Fade, and retire from that of Washington,
Who took through life his high, untrodden way,
Unmatched, as o'er the skies, the orb of day!

Return, ye mighty, ye illustrous dead,
Whose shining deeds on history have shed
Its purest radiance—who, from age to age,
Have left your names as stars upon the page
Of the world's annals! now return and play
Your parts again; and who shall wear the bay?
The only wreath that has no blighted leaf,
Will bind the forehead of our nation's chief!

Bring out your swords ye warriors, from the hush
Of their long slumbers! while a thousand blush
For madly clashing in the useless strife,
With blood that tells of wanton sport with life,
One, *wisely tempered*, shines without a stain!
Columbia's hero ne'er unsheathed in vain!
By noble means, he noble ends pursued,
Whose first, great conquest was *himself* subdued.

Ye Patriots come and all your breasts unveil
To show which had the flame the last to fail!
'Tis his who on our country's altar cast
His dearest private interests, to the last,
While self consuming for a people's right,
Rose in a cloud of incense to the sight
Of earth and heaven, till from a weary hand
The baffled foe-man dropped his harmless brand.

Statesmen and sages, come and cluster round!
Who aimed so high reflections so profound
As our great Counsellor! His mental view
Pierced every shade, and showed a people through.
He, a fair pillar by a master hand,
Sublime, towers o'er you, rock based, firm and grand,
Wisdom, and strength, and beauty—these combined
To form the structure of his perfect mind!

Philanthropists, from every clime draw near,
While in your midst we set your high compeer,
Rehearse your lives, and prove, if any can,
Who honored God by purer love to man,
That glowed within the bosom that is laid,
In holy rest, beneath the cypress shade,
Where Vernon gives our deathless friend a tomb,
To slumber in his laurels all in bloom!

Souls of the just made perfect! which of you,
More just and perfect—bade the world adieu,
Than our immortal Chieftain? While he bore
The high commission from his King, to pour
The oil of joy throughout a weeping land—
To give a nation being by his hand;
He, o'er the earth, with garments undefiled,
Walked before Heaven as a little child.

Spirit of Washington! though often told,
The story of thy deeds must ne'er grow old,
Till no young breast remains to be inspired,
And virtue, valour, greatness have expired!
But should the land whose bondage thou hast broke,
Sport off her freedom for another yoke,
O, look not down upon her—she will be
Debased, nor worth a father's smile from thee!

For the Saturday Evening Post.

REFLECTIONS ON THE DEATH OF E. A. P*****

I stood beside the coffin, and I gazed on the pale features where so lately beamed the smiles of love, reflecting virtue's light; now by the icy arm of cruel Death, senseless and cold, a votary for the tomb. And there is one, who, dreary and alone, bemoans the sad untimely loss of her, the dear unconscious object of his grief. No more the fairy hands of wedded love, shall strew with flowers the varied path of life—but there is still a star whose brilliant ray, may guide his footsteps through this vale of tears; and as his earthly pleasures fade away, shall lift his soul in reverential awe, to him whose powerful arm oft "wounds to heal," and yield him strength to say "Thy will be done."

M***

To the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

Amid all the storms excited by human passions, it is evident to the close observer, that the condition of man is meliorating, over an immense space, if not over the Earth. This greatly consoling truth is shewn in no other case more strongly, than in the efforts making to abolish Death, as a legal punishment. In the Evening Post I notice this subject has been again brought before the legislature of Pennsylvania. If I was not a native of that state, I should still rejoice highly to find such a community giving its sanction to one of the Reforms most imperatively demanded, by the joint voices of Reason and Humanity.

It is far from generally known, in the United States, that the abolition of the punishment of death has been advocated most powerfully in France; and still less known, that with a few exceptions, this ferocious practice in the name of justice, has been abolished in Egypt, by the existing sovereign of that country, Mohammed Ali.

Two years past, I read with intense interest in the Revue Encyclopedique, several articles on the punishment of Death. In the 41st vol. of that admirable Journal, from page 577, to 592, there is inserted an article, signed, CHARLES LUCAS, *avocat à la Cour Royale de Paris*. March 1829; under the following title.

"Observations, on the article of M. the Duke de Broglio, inserted in the fifth No. of the *Revue Française*, relative to the Examination of the question. The pain of Death, and the right to inflict it as a punishment? written on occasion of the work of M. Charles Lucas, crowned at Paris and Geneva."

This was followed by another article by the same author and under the same head, published June, 1829,—Revue Enc. Vol. 41, p. p. 561—584.

It would be difficult to meet the arguments of M. Lucas, against the punishment of Death, and that he spoke the sentiments of the enlightened part of the French nation was fully tested in the ensuing year, in the case of the ministers of Charles X, who in the fortress of Ham, are living testimony of a conquest made by humanity over barbarism. But those two papers form only a part of what the Revue Encyclopedique contains in favor of this great moral revolution.

In vol. 41, page [illegible], is a Notice of a work entitled "The Punishment of Death, examined in its connection with Equity, public morals, and public utility," by Adolphe Levae, a very distinguished young lawyer of Belgium. This notice, signed Stassart is short, but contains several sentences, on every one of which a volume might be written.

Vol. 41, page [illegible], appears a Notice, signed Ed. Charton, under the title "London—Society for the diffusion of information on the subject of Capital Punishments!" Also short but excellent.

Vol. 45, page [illegible]. Here we find a truly curious and interesting Notice under the head of Africa, and entitled "Publication of a Journal in Cairo.—Reforms in its Administration.—ABOLITION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—Creation of an Assembly of Notables."

Vol. 47, contains two articles, on the Punishment of Death, but as they are translations of the work of Mr. Livingston, they are already before the people of the United States. Again:

Vol. 47, page [illegible], appears a notice of an English work entitled "Anti-Draco; or Reasons for abolishing the Punishment of Death." Again:

Vol. 47, p. [illegible]. Here is noticed, certainly, one of the most important works ever written on the subject "Questions on the Punishment of Death," by Baron Massias, Sept. 1830. Issued at the very moment, that the whole civilized world still felt the shock of a recent revolution, which really changed the relations of Kings and Nations. The work of Massias was a monument to Humanity, and an honor to France.

Vol. 48, commences with an Essay signed Pierquin, D. M. under the title, "Punishment of Death, and its Physiological influence." This well written and methodical article presents views of the subject novel to most readers, and to all readers a deep, absorbing interest.

Inquiries on Capital Punishment could not otherwise, than excite the faculties of the all-inquiring Germans. In 1830, appeared at Nuremburg, from the Press of Riegel & Weisner, a small work under the title of "Punishment of Death, by the author of "The Spirit of Penal Legislation in Germany."

Such extended and intense examination of Capital Punishment in Europe in 1829, and 1830, was no doubt produced by the political state of most of the nations of that continent at that period. One circumstance, is, however, in a high degree remarkable, that is, the weight of character embarked on the side of abolishing that species of punishment; and we may add, the moral, and physical reasons arrayed to demonstrate, not only its inefficiency as a preventive, but its positive effect in the reproduction of crime.

There is indeed so much to arouse into action our best feelings, and to enlist our faculties on the side of mercy, in all these papers, that they ought to be opened to the minds of the people of the United States. Since reading these essays and forming the design of translating them for publication, several Journals presented themselves to my mind as the most suitable vehicles, and the preference given to the Evening Post for the following reasons:

First.—Extensive Circulation.
Second.—Place of Publication.
Third.—Your papers being exempt from political bias or employed on party questions.

If therefore, the proposal meets your approbation you can commence with the publication of this sheet, and the translations will follow as they can be carefully made and copied.

In order, however, to give yourself, and in case of publication your readers, some idea of the substance and manner of the papers in question, I now give as a preface a brief analysis. But, first, I may observe that in discussing the Question of Capital Punishment, the writers on the continent of Europe appear to concede the right. In the article signed Charles Lucas, the following sentences occur.

"Is it most suitable to retain or abolish Capital Punishment?"

"This question says M. de Broglio, may be examined from two very different points of view:"

"Capital Punishment, is it useful?—Capital Punishment, is it Legitimate?"

"It is the question of Utility, which principally occupied the noble peer, and we will limit ourselves to meet him on this ground in our first article."

M. Lucas then proceeds to discuss the effect of Capital Punishment on principles of utility, and gives reasons of great force in the negative.

In the second article of M. Lucas, are discussed, the modifications, or rather the true principles on which rests the right of inflicting Capital Punishment, and opens with the subjoined Propositions.

"We cannot see in Human Justice, only the simple Justice of self Preservation, which appertains to that aggregation of *individuals* called SOCIETY, on the same title as to a single person. This Justice commences and expires with danger: we have no right to give it a higher or more extended exercise. Not that even danger creates the right; its origin is different. I have a right TO BE because I AM; and to be in a certain manner, because I found myself such, and since that is the form under which I have received existence."

Several of the articles noticed above, are brief and incapable of analysis, in much less space than they individually occupy; but such is not the case with the very remarkable papers of Dr. Pierquin in the 48th vol. of the Revue. All the other writers named, rest their arguments on the moral, or Legal principles and consequences of Capital Punishment, but Pierquin brings the examination before the human species, from the most ignorant who can sympathise with their fellow creatures, to the most exalted intellect who has made the operations of the mind of physical structure of the body their study. And more supported by facts, which few can ever read and forget, Pierquin's papers serves the cause of humanity in many other respects, than on the extreme exercise of human power in the infliction of Capital Punishment.

One consequence alone, which appears to me inevitable, from reading Pierquin's Essays, ought to give them universal circulation; and that salutary consequence is, that they show the demoralizing, barbarous, dangerous, and ferocious consequences of attending public executions, in such light as to deter every reflecting human being from attending such exhibitions.

In all these articles, the most remarkable, is, however, that relating to the abolition of Capital Punishment by the existing sovereign of Egypt, since it proves, that the melioration is not confined within the pale of Christianity, though we may safely conclude, that even in this instance, the effect was produced by the benign influence of that religion.

WILLIAM DARBY.

EARTH'S WEARY ONES.

BY MRS. JANE E. LOCKE.

Open the grave, the vaulted grave,
For the weary ones of earth—
They are pressing on, and their bosoms heave
For the morn of heavenly birth:
They are pressing on,—in the mockery
Of joy and of hope—they long to die:
They are pressing on, in the strength of power,
And the pride of wealth—they wait the hour.

Ye may trace them in the hall of song,
By the lamp's high flaming light,
Where pipe, and tabret their notes prolong,
And jewels are sparkling bright.
In the show of beauty, of mirth, and pride,
Light down the mazy dance they glide;
By the pallid cheek neath the smiles they wear,
And the smothered sigh, ye may trace them there.

They are decked in the ruby's ruddy glow,
And wealth of the far down sea;
And the diamond shines but to mock their wo,
And proclaim [illegible] free.
But alas, alas, for the fond hopes crushed,
For the tones of love in the dark tomb hushed,
For affection changed and vows forgot—
Nor gems, nor pearls, can that memory blot.

Raise ye the veil at the festal hour,
From that fair unfurrowed brow;—
A bride!—but wo for the bridegroom's power—
The grave ye may open now:—
From the glittering robes of royalty,
Peers the broken heart thro' the sunken eye;
And the wreath of fame crowns the weary band—
Mid the honored crowd, the hopeless stand.

Ye may trace them in the house of prayer,
On the lowly bended knee—
With uplifted eye and a brow of care—
The burthened soul to free.
Then open the grave—they are pressing on,
In beauty and youth, but a visage wan;
In festal halls—neath the laurel's wave,
They are weary of earth—open the grave.

From the New England Magazine.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MATHEW CAREY.

LETTER IV.

In October, 1786, I commenced, in partnership with T. Seddons, Charles Cist, C. Talbot, W. Spotswood, and J. Trenchard,* the Columbian Magazine. In the first number, I wrote four pieces, "The Life of General Greene," "The Shipwreck, a Lamentable Story, Founded on Fact," "A Philosophical Dream," and "Hard Times, a Fragment."

The Philosophical Dream was an anticipation of the state of the country in the year 1850, on the plan of Mercier's celebrated work, "The Year 2500." Some of the predictions, which at that period must have been regarded as farcical, have been wonderfully fulfilled, and others are likely to be realized previous to the arrival of the year 1850. I annex a few of them, which may serve to amuse the reader.

"*Pittsburg*, Jan. 15, 1850. The canal which is making from the river Ohio, to the Susquehanna, and thence to the Delaware, will be of immense advantage to the United States. If the same progress continues to be made hereafter as has been for some time past, it will be completed in less than two years."

This was probably the first suggestion of the grand project of uniting the waters of the Delaware with those of the Ohio. It preceded by four years the project of the financier, Robert Morris, and his friends, to unite the Delaware with the Schuylkill and the Susquehanna, which was broached in 1790.

"*Pittsburg*, Jan. 15. Delegates from the fortieth new state, laid off a few months ago by order of Congress, lately arrived at Columbia; and on producing their credentials, were received into the Federal Council.

"The Agricultural Society of this town, have offered premiums to the amount of £1000, for the improvement of husbandry.

"In the assembly of this state, it was lately ordered that the salaries of public school-masters shall hereafter be £300 per annum.

"Ezekiel Jones was lately convicted of not sending his son to school, although five years old. The time ordered by law is at four years. He was sentenced to stand in a white sheet, three successive Sundays, in his parish church.

"*Charleston*, April 15. No less than [illegible] blacks have been transported from this state and Virginia, during the last two years to Africa, where they have formed a settlement near the mouth of the river Gambia. Very few blacks remain in this country now; and we sincerely hope that in a few years every vestige of the infamous traffic carried on, by our ancestors in the human species, will be done away.

"*Richmond*, April [illegible]. By authentic advices from Kentucky, we are informed, that no less than [illegible] vessels have been built on the river Ohio, during the last year, and sent down that river and the Mississippi, laden with valuable produce, which has been carried to the West Indies, where the vessels and their cargoes have been disposed of to great advantage.

"*Boston*, April 30. At length the canal across the isthmus of Darien is completed. It is about sixty miles long. First-rate vessels of war can with ease sail through. Two vessels belonging to this port, two to Philadelphia, and one to New York, sailed through on the 20th of January last, bound for Canton, in China.†

"*Columbia*, May 1. Extract from the Journals of Congress.—"Ordered that there be twenty professors in the University of Columbia, in this city; viz. of Divinity, of Church History, of Hebrew, of Greek, of Humanity, of Logic, of Moral Philosophy, of Natural Philosophy, of Mathematics, of Civil History, of Natural History, of Common and Civil Law, of the Law of Nature and Nations, of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, of Botany, of Materia Medica, of Physic, of Chemistry, of Anatomy, and of Midwifery."

Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1786.

The discomfort arising from the discordant views of the different partners—the utter improbability of such a work producing any profit, worth the attention of five persons, and other considerations, determined me to withdraw from the Columbian Magazine, which I did in December, 1786. And in January, 1787, I issued the first number of the American Museum, intended to preserve the valuable fugitive essays, that appeared in the newspapers, which I continued for six years, ending Dec. 1792.

The first number, which contained a mass of most excellent matter, attracted great attention. It was eagerly sought after; and as I sold it separately, the edition, 1000 copies was soon exhausted. I had not means to reprint it. This was a very serious injury; many persons who intended to subscribe, declining, as I could not furnish the whole of the numbers. I applied for a loan of $150 to half a dozen or a dozen wealthy persons, but for a considerable time my applications were wholly in vain! At length I procured the requisite sum from Mr. George Fox, to whom I gave bond and judgment for the amount. He passed the bond to his grocer, in payment for family supplies, and the grocer was indemnified by instalments, as I found it convenient.

Never was more labour bestowed on a work, with less reward. During the whole six years, I was in a state of intense penury. I never at any one time, possessed 400 dollars,—and rarely three or two hundred. My difficulties were of the most embarrassing kind. I was, times without number, obliged to borrow money to go to market, and was often unable to pay my journeymen on Saturday; which sent me to bed sick with vexation. One resolute negro pressman, who had not received his wages on Saturday night, refused to go to work on Monday morning. "He was not," he said boldly, "going to starve in the midst of the fat of the land."

The strongest instance of my extreme poverty, was in the case of a German paper-maker, named Conrad Hinderstheets, to whom I had given a note for 37 dollars, which I paid at five instalments, one of which was a French crown! Be it observed, that I was then as willing and ready to pay my debts, as I have ever been, or am at present; and what renders the case more remarkable, is, that the man lived, as far as I recollect, 15 or 20 miles out of town; and there is always more scruple about putting off a country dun, than one who lives in the same city with the debtor.

My embarrassments arose from three sources. The subscription was too low. It was only two dollars and forty cents per annum, for which I gave two volumes containing each from 500 to 530 pages; a quantity that now commands $5. This was an immense disadvantage, and enough, of itself, to keep me constantly in a crippled state.

Another source of difficulty arose from the fact, that more than half of my subscribers lived in remote situations, 2, 3, 4 and 500 miles from me; and their remittances were so extremely irregular that I was obliged to hire collectors to dun them, at a heavy expense, which averaged at least 30 per cent. of the slender modicum, I was entitled to receive! It is painful to relate that wealthy citizens of Philadelphia, were in many cases guilty of the gross impropriety of obliging me to send half a dozen or a dozen times for the paltry annual subscription.

I printed, moreover, quite too many copies, in the vain hope of ultimately procuring a large increase of subscribers. In a word, my pecuniary embarrassments were so great, and so constant, that I am now astonished, how I was able to muster perseverance and fortitude to struggle through them.

I was much attached to the work, and had great reluctance to abandon it, unproductive and vexatious as was the management of it; but at length I sang its requiem, as I have said, at the close of the year 1792. That it had considerable merit is universally acknowledged; and there is no vanity in the declaration, as the work did not contain a single essay of my own. The whole of my labour consisted in the selection of its contents from newspapers, and the addition, occasionally, of a few notes of little importance.

The American Museum met with the most unqualified approbation of some of the most distinguished citizens of the United States—of Gen. Washington; John Dickinson; Gov. Livingston; Dr. Rush, Bishop White, Judge Hopkinson, Dr. Dwight, &c. &c.

"I believe the American Museum has met with extensive, I may say, with universal approbation from competent judges; for I am of opinion that the work is not only eminently calculated to disseminate political, agricultural, philosophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been *uniformly conducted with taste, attention and propriety*. If to these important objects, be superadded the more immediate design, of rescuing public documents from oblivion; I will venture to pronounce as my sentiment, *that a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, or one more deserving of public encouragement*."—Gen. Washington, June 25, 1788.

"With very great pleasure I have observed, that *it has been conducted in a manner highly deserving to be continued with the same diligence, prudence, and zeal for advancing the welfare of these states*, that have hitherto *so eminently distinguished its direction*, I fervently wish, and firmly trust, that a generous and enlightened people, will justly estimate the merits of a work carried on with such a variety of exertions, and such a fidelity of intention for the publick good."—Hon. John Dickinson, July 19, 1788.

"Perusing one of your Museums, lent me by a friend, I hesitated not a moment to subscribe to the work. Since that, I have read all the preceding numbers, and can say, without flattery, (which I always detested) that *it far exceeds in my opinion, every attempt of the kind, which, from any other American press, ever came to my hands*."—Gov. Livingston, August 8, 1788.

"I cheerfully concur in adding the testimony of my name in favor of the usefulness of your Museum together with my best wishes for its extensive circulation, while it *continues* to be the vehicle of essays that *are calculated to advance the interest of science and virtue, and of the agriculture, manufactures, and national government of the United States*."—B. Rush, M. D.

To the married state I had long looked forward, as the most eligible condition in life, even before my adventure with Miss Boys. But I was so chivalric, that I had determined never to marry till I could support a wife genteelly, or at least comfortably. But in this case, as in many others, in which I had resolved, as I thought, irrevocably, fortune or destiny crossed my purpose; for when I married at 31, my whole property consisted in cart loads of odd volumes, and odd numbers of the American Museum, which, when I finally abandoned the work, proved almost valueless; and also a most slender supply of furniture, which would not sell for one hundred dollars. My wife was as poor as myself. I did not receive a dollar with her: all her fortune was a quantity of furniture, not much more valuable than my own. So far as fortune is concerned, it rarely happens that a more unprudent marriage takes place—or one in which sordid views of interest have less influence. I as obviously not a fortune hunter.

I married Miss B. Flahavan, the daughter of a highly respectable citizen, ruined by the revolution. He sold his stock in trade for continental money; and, being inactive and indolent, took no means to realize it; and it finally perished nearly altogether in his hands.

My wife was about ten years younger than me. She was industrious, prudent, and economical, and well calculated to save whatever I made. She had a large fund of good sense. We early formed a determination to indulge in no unnecessary expense, and to mount the ladder so slowly, as to run no risk of having to descend. Happy, thrice happy would it be, for thousands and tens of thousands, if they adopted and persevered in this salutary and saving course! What masses of misery would it not prevent! But a large portion of young people at present, crowd into a few years, enjoyments which might last for life; and hence, it too often happens, that daughters, tenderly reared, and who have brought handsome fortunes to their husbands, are obliged to return home to their aged parents, who have to maintain them, their husbands, and an increasing brood of children, a deplorable fate for old age. The young men are highly culpable, who, through their improvidence or extravagance, make such a return to the parents of their wives, for their care and anxieties and expenditures. To avoid this calamity, no pains, no sacrifice of enjoyment or even of comfort or convenience ought to be spared. Some idea may be formed of the fidelity with which we observed this rule, when I state that at a time when I did business to the amount of 30 or [illegible] dollars per annum, I hesitated for four or five years about changing my gig for a [illegible] wheel carriage—and nearly as long about purchasing a carriage and pair. And during the whole period of our marriage, I never, as far as I recollect, entered a tavern except on a jury, or arbitration, or to see a customer, or at a public dinner, or on my travels; never in a single instance for the purpose of drinking.

My wife and I lived together happily for nearly thirty nine years. We had nine children, of whom three have died, two in infancy, and one, a daughter, of the most angelic character, at about seventeen years. Of her I can truly say, that to the best of my recollection, she never gave her mother or me a single moment's uneasiness of ill temper or humour. She was placid in all gentleness personified.

M. CAREY.

Phila. Dec. 5, 1833.

LETTER V.

When I relinquished the American Museum, I commenced book-selling and printing, on a small scale. My store, or rather my shop, was of very moderate dimensions; but, small as it was, I had not full-bound books enough to fill the shelves—a considerable portion of them were occupied by spelling-books. I procured a credit at Bank, which enabled me to extend my business; and by care, indefatigable industry, the most rigid punctuality, and frugality, I gradually advanced in the world. Some also may be formed of my devotion to business, from the fact, that for above twenty-five years, I was present, winter and summer, at the opening of my store; and my parlor being close to the store, I always left my meals, when business of any importance was being transacted.

In 1793, I was a member of the Committee of Health, appointed to devise the best course to be pursued for the relief of the sick of the Yellow Fever, and of the orphans, who had been and might be bereft of their parents or other protectors. While the committee were deliberating on the appointment of managers of Bush Hill hospital, (a villa belonging to William Hamilton, Esq. of which possession had been taken, in the absence of the proprietor, from the impossibility of procuring any other place as well situated,) while, I say, they were thus deliberating, they were inexpressibly delighted by the offer of Stephen Girard, one of the members, to officiate in the capacity of superintendent. Stimulated by this noble offering of himself, as a sort of forlorn hope in the cause of humanity, in a situation which was generally regarded as dooming the party to destruction, Peter Helm, a plain German, came forwarded, and offered his services in the same perilous office. They both performed the duty most faithfully. Mr. Girard helped to dress the sores, and perform all the menial offices for the sick. This part of the duty was not, I believe, so much attended to by Mr. Helm, who had the general superintendence of the house and all its concerns.

I wrote a full account of the rise, progress, effects, and termination of this dreadful calamity, of which I published four editions. The chief part of one of them, the second, was sent to Europe, for the information of correspondents. Hundreds of them were sent by debtors to creditors in that quarter, to account for deficiency of remittance.

The following extract from this pamphlet may prove interesting to the reader:—

"The consternation of the people of Philadelphia, at this period, September, 1793, was beyond all bounds. Dismay and affright were visible in almost every person's countenance. Most of those who could, by any means, make it convenient, fled from the city. Of those who remained, many shut themselves up in their houses, being afraid to walk the streets. The smoke of tobacco being regarded as a preventive, many persons, even women and small boys, had cigars almost constantly in their mouths. Others, placing full confidence in garlic, chewed it almost the whole day; some kept it in their pockets and shoes. Many were afraid to allow the barbers or hair-dressers to come near them, as instances had occurred of some of them having shaved the dead, and many having engaged as bleeders. Some, who carried their caution pretty far, bought lancets for themselves, not daring to allow themselves to be bled with the lancets of the bleeders. Many houses were scarcely a moment in the day free from the smell of gunpowder, burnt tobacco, nitre, sprinkled vinegar, &c. Some of the churches were almost deserted, and others wholly closed. The coffee-house was shut up, as was the city library, and most of the public offices; three out of the four daily papers, were discontinued, as were some of the others. Many devoted no small portion of their time to purifying, scouring, and whitewashing their rooms. Those who ventured abroad, had handkerchiefs or sponges, impregnated with vinegar or camphor, at their noses, or smelling-bottles full of thieves' vinegar. Others carried pieces of tarred rope in their hands or pockets, or camphor bags tied round their necks. The corpses of the most respectable citizens, even of those who had not died of the epidemic, were carried to the grave on the shafts of a chair, the horse driven by a negro, unattended by a friend or relation, and without any sort of ceremony. People uniformly and hastily shifted their course at the sight of a hearse coming towards them. Many never walked on the foot-path, but went into the middle of the streets to avoid being infected in passing houses wherein people had died. Acquaintances and friends avoided each other in the streets, and only signified their regard by a cold nod. The old custom of shaking hands, fell into such general disuse, that many shrunk back with affright at even the offer of the hand. A person with a crape, or any appearance of mourning, was shunned like a viper; and many valued themselves highly on the skill and address with which they got to windward of every person whom they met. Indeed, it is not probable that London, at the last stage of the plague, exhibited stronger marks of terror, than were to be seen in Philadelphia, from the twenty-fifth or twenty-sixth of August, till late in September. When the citizens summoned resolution to walk abroad, and take the air, the sick cart conveying patients to the hospital, or the hearse, carrying the dead to the grave, which were travelling almost the whole day, soon damped their spirits, and plunged them again into despondency.

"While affairs were in this deplorable state, and people at the lowest ebb of despair, we cannot be astonished at the frightful scenes that were acted, which seemed to indicate a total dissolution of the bonds of society in the nearest and dearest connexion. Who, without horror, can reflect on a husband, married perhaps for twenty years, deserting his wife in the last his death-bed—parents forsaking their children—children ungratefully flying from their parents, and resigning them to chance, often without an inquiry after their health or safety—masters hurrying off their faithful servants to Bush Hill, even on suspicion of the fever, and that at a time, when, almost like Tartarus, it was open to every visitant, but rarely returned any—servants abandoning tender and humane masters, who only wanted a little care to restore them to health and usefulness—who, I say, can think of these things without horror?"

It is a curious fact, which I leave physiologists to account for, that some of the most tranquil and happy hours of my existence were passed during the prevalence of this pestilence. And the feelings of my colleagues generally, were pretty much the same. I was, for the first time for ten years, wholly free from the cares of business—had no money to borrow—no notes to pay—and my mind was fully occupied by the duties to which I had devoted myself. We generally breakfasted at home, at an early hour, and mustered immediately at the state-house, where we remained till late in the evening. We had a sideboard plentifully provided with ham, round of beef, cheese, bread, wine, and porter; and we freely enjoyed the good things provided for us—became a band of brothers, attached to each other—and were in some degree callous to the scenes, which daily and hourly took place, and of some of which we were eye-witnesses. The only drawback on our enjoyment, was when some friend or relation was swept away suddenly—when we had information that one of our colleagues shared that fate*—or when some person had become a corpse, whom we had seen or known to be in good health a few hours before.

One day I rode with Caleb Lowndes towards Bush Hill, where we stopped to speak to the physician, Dr. B. Duffield, who was standing at the gate. He asked us to alight, which we complied with. After we had conversed together for a few minutes, he invited us to come in, and examine the house. Lowndes had the prudence to refuse. But although I saw the impropriety of a wanton exposure of myself to danger, without any possible good to arise from it, I had not courage to refuse (a failing which has often cost me dear.) I entered the building, and went through every room in the house. The atmosphere was fetid, for it was just after Messrs. Girard & Helm had undertaken the management of it, and before there was opportunity to purify the rooms from the pestilential air that had accumulated, previous to that epoch, when dead and putrefying bodies remained for days collected in the rooms, the attendants having been inadequate to enter them. When I returned home, I found, or perhaps only fancied, myself affected with what were always regarded as incipient symptoms—lassitude—pains in the head and back—and an icy coldness over the surface of my body. I was, as may be readily supposed, considerably alarmed—and *obstare principiis* being my maxim, I took immediate measures to arrest the fell destroyer in his career. I raised my feet in warm water—took large draughts of warm centaury tea—and went early to bed, covered with as many blankets as I could well bear. I had a strong presentiment that a sound sleep and copious perspiration would completely put the enemy to flight. For three or four hours I could neither sleep nor perspire. But, at length, I fell into as sound a sleep as if I had been drenched with laudanum; and, when I awoke, was covered with a profuse perspiration, and found myself as well as I had ever been.

Let me here insert two or three banking anecdotes, although one of them, at least, is rather out of time.

The Bank of North America was regarded pretty much as a Quaker bank,—its most influential directors being Friends. I had a small account there, and was sufficiently accommodated. When that interesting comedy, Wild Oats, came to this country, I published it. There is [illegible] among the dramatis personae a hypocritical Quaker, Ephraim Smooth, at which the Quakers very naturally took offence. Simultaneously with this publication, I met with several unusual rejections at this Bank. It being a novelty, I was, from the coincidence, led to believe it was in consequence of the publication of Wild Oats, which the good followers of the illustrious Penn, I supposed, took in high dudgeon. How far this idea was correct, I never had any opportunity to decide. I was probably quite mistaken.

During the yellow fever of 1798, died my excellent friend, Isaac Price, than whom a better, more zealous, more ardent, or public spirited man never lived. I was indorser for him at the Bank of Pennsylvania to the amount of probably six or seven thousand dollars, and he for me, for five or six thousand dollars. I offered two names of perfectly unexceptionable character, James Gallagher, and John Carrell, to supply his place, each for about one half the total sum. The Bank demanded both names on each note. I felt indignant, refused, and set them at defiance. I wrote them a long and strong letter, in which I distinctly stated, that I would not sanction such a libel on my credit, as to admit that my name, with the addition of that of one of those citizens, was not good for the amount; and that "*I could not, if I would—and would not if I could*," give two indorsers to each note—meaning, that the confession of the necessity of two names would alarm the parties, and produce a refusal from both. I was in a considerable quandary; and, had the Bank persisted, I really knew not what to do. But I had the pleasure of seeing the president, S. M. Fox, come to me in the evening, with the information, that the Bank had receded from its demand—that I had the privilege of withdrawing my letter—and that I ought, in the morning, send in the notes on my own plan. Mr. Fox, who was, in the fullest sense of the word, a complete gentleman, of the most amiable manners, spoke to me so kindly, that he brought tears to my eyes—a result which has never been produced on me by harshness, but frequently by kindness and sympathy.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1833. M. Carey.

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*After I quitted the concern, a general title was engraved for the first volume, which contained the names of the proprietors at that period—viz: T. Seddons, W. Spotswood, C. Cist and J. Trenchard.

†Utterly ignorant of canalling at that period, I made a most miserable calculation of the width and expense of such an improvement. I have therefore omitted both, to escape ridicule. This, be it observed, is the only variation from the original.

‡What a contrast between this conduct and that of the Marquis de la Fayette! In the one case, I was a poor, friendless, forlorn stranger; in the other I was engaged in a very useful occupation, which, for aught the parties knew, might prove highly profitable, and therefore had a tenfold claim. Moreover, the sum required *as a fee*, was not much more than a third of the amount of the Marquess's gift.

* Four of our members, among the most valuable citizens that Philadelphia could boast of, died of the fever—Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, the father of our estimable fellow citizen, John Sergeant, Esq; Andrew Adgate, Daniel Offley, and Joseph Inskeep. Mr. Sergeant left ten children, one of them posthumous. Seven of them were under thirteen years of age. What a sacrifice in the cause of humanity! Of the whole number of members there are now living only four, Thomas Wistar, John Letchworth, James Sharswood, and the writer of these pages.

THE MINIATURE.

In all her youth and loveliness,
She lies before me now;
The same bright curls of shining hair,
Upon her sunny brow,
The watching look, the soft blue eye,
The lip of laughing glee,
And the blush that burned upon her cheek,
And the smile I loved to see.

The round white arm is still the same,
Embraced with jewelled band,
And the taper fingers seem fresh with life,
As you mark the lily hand;
And the painter's skill hath caught the hue
Of the roses in her hair,
They are pale with envy's withering blight,
Out-bloomed by maiden fair.

She moved amid the young and gay,
Within the lighted hall,
And she seemed among a thousand girls,
The fairest of them all.
It was the last time that we met,
The hours flew swiftly by,
And I never deemed a star so bright
So soon would leave the sky.

She was too pure for weary earth—
She might not live to feel
The sadness that should cloud her brow,
And o'er her spirit steal;
And in life's young heart she faded,
Like all cherished things below,
As buds may wither on the stem,
E'er yet the roses blow.

Ye may gaze upon this pictured thing,
And praise the beauty rare,
Of her speaking eye, and laughing lip,
And curls of shining hair;
But you know not half the gentleness
That dwelt within a breast,
Where the sorrowing might relieve their woes,
Where the startled dove might rest.

O, there never moved on earth a form,
Of more bewitching grace,
Or a kinder heart, whose genial thoughts
Illum'd a fairer face;
But they all are hid within the grave—
Bright smile and sunny brow,
And nought is left but this pictured thing
That lies before me now.

Selected for the Saturday Evening Post.

Stars.—The famous Galileo, who first used the telescope, attempted at first to complete the catalogue of the stars; but he was soon forced to renounce his design, at discovering more than 500 stars in a very small space in the constellation Orion. Herschell has since recognized that the clouds of a whitish vapor, which we call *nebulæ*, are heaps of stars, which send a confused light to our eye. He counts nearly 2,000 nebulæ. The luminous, irregular and whitish band, seen traversing the heavens, and called the *milky way*, is also produced by an assemblage of innumerable stars. It is certain that it contains more than eight millions of them. Astronomers admit generally, more than 75 millions of visible stars, as seen through the instruments. *Baron de Zach* estimates their number as surpassing one thousand millions. All these stars are very unequally scattered through the heavens, certain parts of which appear to us almost deprived of them.—*Mathematique de Reynaud, vol. 2, No. 666.*

Biographical Sketch of Haydn.

Joseph Haydn, born 1732, in the village of Rohrau on the borders of Hungary and Austria. His father, a poor wheelwright, played on the harp on Sundays, his mother accompanying with her voice. When the boy was five years old, he used, during his parents' song, as if he was playing the violin, [illegible] whom accident led to this concert, observing that Joseph kept good time, asked permission to take him to his school. Here he learned to read and write, and received instruction in singing and in playing on the violin and other instruments. After he had been here 2 years, he became, at the age of 8 years, a chorister in St. Stephen's. At the age of ten years, he composed pieces for six or eight voices. "I then thought," he afterwards remarked, laughingly, "that the blacker the paper, the finer the music." With his fine soprano, he lost his place, in his 16th year. His situation was now very discouraging, and he had a foretaste of the difficulties which await an artist without fortune or patrons. He gave instructions in music, played in the orchestra, and occupied himself with composing. "With my worm-eaten harpsichord," said he, "I did not envy the lot of kings." At that time, the six first sonatas of Emanuel Bach fell into his hands. "I did not leave the harpsichord," said he, "until they were played through, from beginning to end; and any one, who knows me, must perceive that I owe much to Emanuel Bach, that I have carefully studied his style; and he himself once paid me a compliment about it." The youth at length had the good fortune to become acquainted with a Mlle. de Martinez, the friend of Metastasio. He instructed her in singing and playing on the harpsichord, for which he received his board and lodging. The first opera-poet of the age and the first composer of the symphonies thus lived in the same house, though in very different circumstances. The poet, honored with the favor of the court, lived in the midst of pleasures, while the poor musician was obliged to pass the days in bed, for want of fuel. When Mlle. de Martinez left Vienna, Haydn was again plunged in the greatest distress. He retired into the suburb of Leopoldstadt, where a hair-dresser took him into his house. This residence had a fatal influence over the rest of his life. He married the daughter of his host, who poisoned his happiest days. Haydn was 18 years old when he composed his first quartetto, which met with general success, and encouraged him to new efforts. At the age of 19, he composed the Devil on Two Sticks, an opera which was forbidden, on account of its satirical character, after its third representation. Haydn now became so celebrated, that prince Esterhazy placed him at the head of his private chapel. For this prince he composed some beautiful symphonies, a department in which he excelled all other composers, and the greatest part of his best quartetts. Here he also composed the symphony known by the name of *Haydn's Departure*, in which one instrument stops after another, and each musician, as soon as he has finished, puts out his light, rolls up his music-book, and retires. When, after a period of about 30 years, the prince Esterhazy reduced his court, and Haydn [illegible], he went to London, to which he had often been invited. In 1794, he made a second journey thither. He found a most splendid reception, and the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of music. In England, Haydn was [illegible] generally known, he had not enjoyed an extensive reputation in his native country. On his return from England, he purchased a small house and garden in one of the suburbs of Vienna. Here he composed the Creation and the Seasons. The former work, which is full of the fire of youth, was finished in his 65th year. The Seasons, his last work, was completed in 11 months. Among his numerous works are also a *Te Deum*, a *Stabat*, many concerts, marches, masses, &c. Haydn made a new epoch in instrumental music. Inexhaustible in invention and execution, always new and original, always surprising and satisfying the hearer, he ruled the taste of the age. His symphonies have all these characteristics. [illegible] Some years before his death, which happened May 31, 1809, the Dilettanti Society in Vienna concluded their winter concerts with a splendid performance of the Creation, to which Haydn was invited. His reception made a great impression on him, weakened as he was by age; but his own work affected him still more deeply; and, at the passage "It was light," overpowered by the harmony which he had himself created, the tears ran down his cheeks, and, with upraised eyes, he cried, "Not from me, but thence does all this come!" He sunk under the weight of his feeling, and was obliged to be carried out.

Oft in the Stilly Night.

BY MOORE.

Oft in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond memory brings the light
Of other days around me;
The smiles and tears
Of boyhood's years,
The words of love then spoken;
The eyes that shone
Now dimm'd and gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken.
Thus in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

When I remember all
The friends, so linked together,
I've seen around me fall,
Like leaves in winter weather,
I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed!
Thus in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

From the New-York Mirror.

The Fight of Hell-Kettle.

BY TYRONE POWER.

Author of the "Lost Heir," "The King's Secret," &c.

Never let it be said the days of chivalry are fled: heralds may have ceased to record good blows stricken, to the tune of "a largesse worthie knights,"—pennon and banner, square and swallow-tail'd, sleeve and scarf, with all the trumpery of chivalry, are long since dead, 'tis true; but the lofty generous feeling with which that term has become synonymous, is yet burning clear and bright within ten thousand bosoms, not one of which ever throbbed at the recollections of the word itself inspires in "gentilhearted," or could tell the difference between Or and Gules, or Vert and Sable, as the following narration of a combat between two "churles," or "villains," as the herald would term my worthies, will, I trust, go nigh to prove.

It was the fair night at Donard, a small village in the very heart of the mountains of Wicklow, when at the turn of a corner leading out of the Dunlavin road, towards the middle of the fair, two ancient foemen abruptly encountered. They eyed one another for a moment without moving a step, when the youngest, a huge six-foot mountaineer, in a long top-coat, having his shirt open from breast to ear, displaying, on the least movement, a brawny chest, that was hairy enough for a trunk, growing rather impatient, said in a quick under-tone, that a listener would have set down for the extreme of politeness,

"You'll lave the wall, Johnny Evans?"

To which civil request came reply, in a tone equally bland,

"Not at your biddin', if you stand there till till next fair day, Mat. Dolan."

"You know well I could fling you neck and heels, into that gutter, in one minute, Johnny, mo bouchal."

"You might, indeed, if you call up twenty of the Dunlavin faction at your back," coolly replied Evans.

"I mane, here's the two empty hands could do all that, and never ax help, 'ather," retorted Dolan, thrusting forth two huge paws from under his coat.

"In the name o'heaven, thin, thry it," said Evans, flinging the alpeen* he had up to this time been balancing curiously, over the roof of the cottage by which they stood; adding, here's a pair of fists, with as little in thim as your own!"

"It's aisy to brag by your own barn, Johnny Evans," said Dolan, pointing with a sneer to the police guard-house, on the opposite side of the way, a hundred yards lower down; "the peelers would not be likely to look on, and see a black orangeman, like yourself, quilted in his own town, under their noses, by one Mat. Dolan, from Dunlavin, all the way!"

"There's raison in that, any way, Matty," replied John, glancing in the direction indicated. "It's not likely that that's paid by government to keep the peace, would stand by and see it broke, by papist or protestant; but I'll make a bargain wid you; if your blood's over hot for your skin, which I think, to say the truth it has long been—come off at once to Hell-kettle wid me, and in the light of this blessed moon, I'll fight it out wid you, toe to toe; and we'll both be the aisier after, which ever's bate."

"There's my hand to that, at a word, Johnny," cried Dolan, suiting the action to the word—and the hands of the foes clasped freely and frankly together.

"But are we to be only ourselves, do ye mane?" inquired Matthew.

"And enuff, too," answered Evans; "we couldn't pick a friend out of any tint above, without raisin a hulabaloo the divil wou'dn't quiet without blows. Here, now, I'll give you the wall, only you jump the hedge into Charles Fawcett's meadow, and, cut across the [illegible] divil a soul else will you meet that way tonight; and I want to call at home for the tools."

"Keep the wall," cried Dolan, as Evans stepped aside, springing himself at the same time into the road, ankle deep in mud, I'll wait for you at the bridge, on the Holy-wood glin road. Good bye."

A moment after, Dolan had cleared the hedge leading out of the land into Mr. Fawcett's paddock, and Evans was quietly plodding his way homeward. To reach his cottage, he had to run the gauntlet through the very throng of the fair, amidst the crowded tents, whence resounded the ill-according sounds of the bagpipe and fiddle, and the loud wheel of the jig-dancers, as they beat with active feet the temporary floor, that rattled with their tread. Johnny made short greetings with those of his friends he encountered, and on entering his house, plucked a couple of black, business-like looking sticks from the chimney, hefted them carefully, and measured them together with an eye as strict as ever gallant paired rapier with, till satisfied of their equality, he put his top-coat over his shoulders, and departing by the back door, rapidly cleared two or three small gardens, and made at once for the fields. As Dolan dropped from the high bank into the lane near the bridge on one side, Evans leaped the gate opposite.

"You've lost no time, legs," observed Matthew, as they drew together, shoulder to shoulder, stalking rapidly on.

"I'd bin vexed to keep you waitin' this time, any how," replied Johnny—and few other words passed.

Just beyond the bridge, they left the road together, and mounting the course of the little stream, in a few minutes were shut out from the possibility of observance in a wild narrow glen, at whose head was a water fall of some eighteen feet. The pool which received this little cascade was exceeding deep, and having but one narrow outlet between the huge stones, the pent waters were forced round and round, boiling and chafing to escape; and hence, the not unpoetic name of Hell-kettle, given to this spot. The ground immediately about it was wild, bare and stony, and in no way derogated from this fearful title.

Near the fall is a little plateau or level of some twenty yards square, the place designated by Evans for the battle ground. Arrived here, the parties halted, and as Dolan stooped to raise a little of the pure stream in his hand to his lips, Evans cast his coats and vest on the gray stone close by, and pulling his shirt over his head, stood armed for the fight, not so heavy or so tall a man as his antagonist Dolan, but wiry as a terrier, and having, in agility and training, advantages that more than balanced the difference of weight and age.

"I've been thinkin, Johnny Evans," cried Dolan, as he leisurely stripped in turn, "we must have two tries after all, to show which's the best man, seein ye've got your alpeens wid you. I see, and I'm not the boy to say no to them; but I expect you'll be the best on the sticks, for its well known, there's not your match in Wicklow if there is in Wexford itself."

"That day's past, Matty Dolan," replied Evans. "It's five years since you and me first had words, at the Pattern o' the Seven Churches, and that was the last stroke I struck with a stick. There's eight years betune our ages, and you're the heavier man by two stone or near it, what more would ye have, man alive?"

"Oh, never fear me, Evan, we'll never split about trifles," quietly replied Dolan, "but, see here, let's dress one another, as they do pitatoes, both ways. Stand fairly up to me, for half a dozen round's, fist to fist, and I'll hould the alpeen till you're tired, after all."

"Who bate you here Matty, you worked over long on George's Quay, and were over friendly with the great boxer, Mister Donolan, for me to be able for ye wid the fists," cried Evans. "But we'll split the difference; I'll give you a quarter of an hour out o' me wid the fists, and you'll give me the same time, if I'm able, with the alpeen after; and we'll toss head or harp, which comes first."

Evans turned a copper flat on the back of his hand, as he ended his proposal, and in the same moment Dolan cried,

"Harp for ever."

"Harp it is," echoed Evans, holding the coin up in the moon's ray, which shone out but fitfully, as dark clouds kept slowly passing over her cold face.

In the next moment they were toe to toe, in the centre of the little plain, both looking determined and confident; though an amateur would have at once decided in favor of Dolan's pose.

To describe the fight scientifically would be too long an affair; suffice it, that although Johnny's agility gave him the best of a couple of severe falls, yet his antagonist's straight hitting and superior weight left him the thing hollow: till five quick rounds left Evans deaf to time and tune, and as sick as though he had swallowed a glass of antimonial wine instead of poteen.

Dolan carried his senseless foe to the pool and dashed water over him by the hatfull.

"Look at my watch," was Johnny's first word, on gaining breath.

"I can't tell the time by watch," cried Dolan, a little sheepish.

"Give it here, man," cried Johnny, adding, as he rubbed his left eye, the other being fast closed, "by the Boyne, this is the longest quarter of an hour I ever knew—it wants three minutes yet," and as he spoke again he rose up before his man.

"Sit still, Johnny," exclaimed Matthew; "I'll forgive you the three minutes, any how."

"Well, thank ye for that," said Johnny; "I wish I may be able to return the compliment presently; but, by St. Donagh, I've mighty little conceit left in myself, just now."

Within five minutes, armed with the well-seasoned twigs Johnny had brought with him, those honest fellows again stood front to front, and although Evans had lost much of the elasticity of carriage, which had ever been his characteristic when the alpeen was in his hand and the shamrock under his foot, in times past; although his left eye was closed, and the whole of that side of his physiognomy was swollen and disfigured through the mauling he had received at the hands of Dolan, who opposed him, to all appearance, fresh as the first, yet was his confidence in himself unshaken, and in the twinkling of his right eye, a close observer might have read a sure anticipation of the victory a contest of five minutes gave to him, for it was full that time before Johnny struck a good-will blow, and when it took effect, a second was uncalled for. The point of the stick had caught Dolan fairly on the right temple, and laying open the whole of the face down to the chin, as if done by a sabre stroke, felling him senseless.

After some attempts at recalling his antagonist to perception by the brook-side without success, Evans began to feel a little alarmed for his life, and hoisting him on his back, retraced his steps to the village, without ever halting by the way, and bore his insensible burthen into the first house he came to, where, as the devil would have it, a sister of Dolan's was sitting, having a goster with the owner, one widow Donovan, over a "rakin-pot o' tay."

"God save all here," said Johnny, crossing the floor without ceremony, and depositing Mat on the widow's bed, "Wid'y, by your lave, let Mat Dolan lie quiet here a bit, till I run down town for the doctor."

"Dolan!" screamed the sister and the widow, in a breath, "Mat, is it Mat Dolan! that's lying a corse here, and I his own sister, not to know he was in trouble!"

Loud and long were the lamentations that followed this unlucky discovery. The sister rushed frantically out into the middle of the road, screaming and calling on the friends of Dolan, to revenge his murder on Evans and the orangemen that had decoyed and slain him. The words passed from lip to lip, soon reaching down to the heart of the fair, where most of the parties were about this time corn'd for any thing.

"Johnny Evans," cried the widow Donovan, as he made in few words the story known to her, "true or not true, this is no place for you now, the whole of his faction will be up here in a minute, and you'll be killed like a dog on the flure; out wid you, and down to the guard-house while the coast's clear."

"I'd best, maybe," cried Evans; "and I'll send the doctor up the quicker—but mind, widow, if that boy ever spakes, he'll say a fairer fight was never faught—get that out of him, for the love o' heaven, Mrs. Donovan."

"*He hasn't a word in him, I fear*," cried the widow, as Johnny left the door, and with the readiness of her sex, assisted by one or two else she bathed the wound with spirits, and used every device which much experience in cracked crowns, acquired during the lifetime of Willy Donovan, her departed lord, suggested to her. Meantime Evans, whilst making his way down through the village, had been met, and recognized by the half frantic sister of Dolan and her infuriated friends, who had been all for some time puzzled at the absence of him who was proverbial as

"Best foot on the flure,
First stick in the fight."

"There's the murderer of Mat Dolan, boys," cried the woman, as some ten or twelve yards off she recognized Johnny, who was conspicuous enough, wearing his shirt like a herald's tabard, as in his haste he had drawn it on at Hell-kettle. With a yell that might have scared the devil, thirty athletic fellows sprang forward at full speed after Evans, who wisely never stayed to remonstrate, but made one pair of heels serve, where the hands of Briareus, had he possessed as many, would not have availed him. He arrived at Mrs. Donovan's door before his pursuers, he raised the latch, but it gave no way, the bar was drawn within, and had his strength been equal to it, further flight was become impracticable—turning with his back to the door, there stood Johnny like a lion at bay, uttering no word, since he well knew that words would not prevail against the fury of his foes. Forward with wild cries and loud imprecations rushed the foremost of the pursuers, and Evan's life was not worth one moment's purchase; a dozen sticks already clattered like hail upon his guard, and on the wall over his head, when the door suddenly opening inwards, back tumbled Johnny, and into the space he thus left vacant stepped a gaunt figure, naked to the waist, pale and marked with a stream of blood yet flowing from the temple. With wild cries the mob pressed back.

"It's a ghost! it's Dolan's ghost!" shouted twenty voices, above all of which was heard that of the presumed spirit, crying in good Irish, "That's a lie, boys, it's Mat Dolan himself' able and willing to make a ghost of the first man that lifts a hand agin Johnny Evans, who bate me at Hell kettle like a man, and brought me here after, on his back, like a brother."

"Was it a true fight, Mat?" demanded one or two of the foremost, recovering confidence enough to approach Dolan, who, faint from the exertion he had made, was now resting his head against the door post.

A pause and the silence of death followed. The brows of the men began to darken, as they drew close to Dolan. Evans saw his life depended on the reply of his antagonist, who already seemed lapsed into insensibility.

"Answer, Mat Dolan," he cried impressively, "for the love o' heaven, answer me—was it a true fight?"

The voice appeared to rouse the fainting man. He raised himself in the door-way, and stretched his right hand towards Evans, exclaiming,

"True as the cross, by the blessed virgin!" and as he spoke, fell back into the arms of his friends.

Evans was now safe. Half a dozen of the soberest of the party escorted him down to the police station, where they knew he would be secure; and Dolan's friends, bearing him with them on a car, departed, without attempting any riot or retaliation.

This chance took place sixteen years ago; but since that day, there never was a fair at Dunlavin that the orangeman Evans was not the guest of Dolan, nor is there a fair-night at Donard that Mat Dolan does not pass under the humble roof of Johnny Evans. I give the tale as it occurred, having always looked upon it as an event creditable to the parties, both of whom are alive and well, or were a year ago; for it is little more since Evans, now nigh sixty years old, walked me off my legs on a day's grousing over Church-mountain, and through Oram's-hole, carrying my kit into the bargain. Adieu. It will be a long day ere I forget the pool of "Hell-kettle," or the angels in whose company I first stood by its bubbling brim.

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* Little stick.

Woman.—As the dew lies longest and produces most fertility in the shade, so woman in the shade of domestic retirement sheds around her path richer and more permanent blessings than man, who is more exposed to the glare and observation of public life.—Thus the humble and retired often do more valuable benefits to society than the noisy and bustling satellites of earth, whose very light of unconcealed enjoyment deteriorates and parches up the moral soil it flows over.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Law in Physic.—A well known son of Esculapius, celebrated alike for physicking, fiddling and talking, whose residence is situated in the [illegible] place of a town on the [illegible], lately had the honour of a visit from Sheffield of a couple of bailiffs. This to most people would have been an unpleasant occurrence, but the doctor having had considerable experience in this way, received them in the surgery, in his usual kind manner, and politely invited them forward to another room, where a plentiful supply of that famed beverage called "Timothy" was placed before them; having regaled themselves some time, they proceeded to the object of their visit, viz., taking an inventory of the furniture in the room, when a jolly dame, who was bustling about her business, demanded what they were doing? "Marking Mr. ——'s furniture," was the reply. She, in a rage, informed them that they were not in his house, and desired one of them to look at the sign at the door in proof of the truth of her assertion, when, upon so doing, the name of "Lord Brougham" struck his astonished vision: the man could not have shown more surprise had his Lordship started from the house side *in propria persona*. It appeared that the doctor's shop and the beer shop so approximated, that the men of the law were not aware that they had passed into another person's house: an application to the doctor's house was now found to be of no use, as the doors and windows were by this time securely barred and bolted. The out-witted bailiffs, were, therefore, obliged to march off to Sheffield without accomplishing the purpose of their journey.—*Sheffield Iris.*

It is a curious fact that the Duchess of Tyrconnel, the lady of Richard Talbot, Lord Deputy of Ireland in the reign of James II., after that monarch's abdication, was driven by distress to keep one of the stands in Exeter Change, in the Strand (the original English bazaar) at that time a fashionable place of resort, at which she sold millinery, the labour of her hours by night in an obscure apartment in which she slept. It was then the custom of women in public to wear masks, and the Duchess, in her little shop, uniformly appeared in a white mask and dress, and was called by the loungers of that day "the white widow." Her rank was accidentally discovered, and she had afterwards a pension granted her from the Crown during her life.

Travellers see Strange Things.—In a recent work, entitled "Three Weeks in Palestine and Lebanon, the writer states that at Damietta "the flies literally blackened the walls, and swarmed in myriads upon every article of food set before us, so that we were obliged to wage war against them, constantly with one hand, while we fed with the other: clouds of those bloodsuckers, the musquitoes, attacked us with insatiable voracity, keeping us night and day in a perpetual fever; fleas were so numerous as to *impart a vitality to our clothes*, giving them a *centrifugal motion, as if they were endeavoring to escape from our limbs*; and other animalculæ, used their most strenuous efforts to fill up the measure of our discomfort."

Guildhall.—An ingenious young cheat was brought before Mr. Alderman Kelly, under the following circumstances:—

The prisoner, who is about 18 years of age, and who gives the name of *Johannes Marsden Sumner*, of Winder Hall, Lancashire, took up his quarters on the 4th inst. at Mr. Elcom's, the White Horse, in Little Britain. He described his object in coming to town to be to receive promotion from the rank of Midshipman to that of Lieutenant, as a reward for his skill in getting a vessel off the Goodwin Sands. His connexions were of high respectability, possessing immense estates in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. He was full of anecdote, and his amusing narrations of his voyages in the North Sea and Mediterranean ingratiated him in the hearts of all the frequenters of the White Horse. He lived well, and, alleging that his stomach would not bear any other drink, called for plenty of wine and brandy. As soon as he was established here he went to Mr. Vann, a neighbour, and pretending he had been recommended by the host of the White Horse, ordered some expensive epaulettes, and favoured Mr. Stephens, of Fleet street, with an order to make him several sets of uniform suitable for a Lieutenant, for common wear and for state occasions. The cost of these would have amounted to about 90l. He gave the tailor's foreman an invitation to a sumptuous dinner, and pressed for the immediate delivery of one of the full-dress uniforms, but when the order came to the knowledge of Mr. Stephens, he had the prudence to require a deposit of 30l. before he cut his cloth, at which the Lieutenant expressed much surprise, as it was a demand that had never been made upon him before. He, however, promised to pay the deposit. All went on smoothly till Wednesday last, when he got up late in the morning, and went out, without washing himself. He returned an hour afterwards, and saying he had received intelligence of the death of a relative, by which he should come into immediate possession of 80,000l., pretended to be so much overcome that he must again retire to the bed room. He had previously given orders for a dinner on the following day, to the amount of 10l. and had invited a number of guests besides Mr. Stephen's foreman. Among other occasional listeners to his delightful tales of the sea were two adroit constables of Aldersgate ward, named Seagar and Harrison, and upon the prisoner attempting to cram them with a tale of having been before the Lords of the Admiralty that day unwashed, and out of uniform, they suspected his honesty and made immediate inquiries. They found he had hitherto paid no cash to any one, and at the same time Mr. Vann received a timely warning from Mr. Stephens, which saved his gold epaulets, &c. The landlord, after consulting with the officers, became alarmed, and waited upon his guest with his bill which the prisoner engaged to [illegible] forthwith, as well as 10l. for the coming dinner, but he wanted a [illegible] stamp [illegible] tile of procuring one, and having sought the price of a receipt stamp for 15l. in the sheet almanack, he condescended to step out himself to a stationer's shop close by to purchase one. He, however, was not again seen within the doors of the White Horse. Where he slept on Wednesday night is not known, but on Thursday afternoon he dropped in at the King's Head, in Pudding-lane, called for a rump-steak and some grog, and asked if he could be accommodated with a bed, saying he had been recommended by Mr. Sutton, a respectable neighbour, that he was no less a personage than Captain John George Elliot, of the Swallow Revenue cutter, and that he had just come from on board. As he brought no luggage with him the landlord of the King's Head did not swallow his story, and requested payment of his score in the evening. This did not disconcert our hero, who admitted that he was out of cash, but said he could get as much as he pleased if the landlord would send somebody with a letter to his dear friend Lieutenant Sumner, at the White Horse, Little Britain. A lad was accordingly despatched with the note. This was a bold expedient. The prisoner calculated that the boy would be told that the Lieutenant lodged there, but had been out all night, and was not yet returned, though he was expected, and that he should have an opportunity to escape from the King's Head in the morning. The landlord, however, sagaciously secreted his shoes, and locked him in the bed room, and it fell out that the landlord of the White Horse had the curiosity to inquire of the lad where the letter came from, and soon ascertained that Captain Elliot was his own lost guest, the identical Lieutenant Sumner, to whom the letter was addressed. Seager and Harrison, the constables, were again consulted, and the prisoner was speedily secured. He admitted to them that he had recently come out of a bad gaol, and upon searching him it appeared he had been making an unsuccessful attempt that day to obtain some nautical instruments from Messrs. Dring and Fage, in Tooley street.

Mr. Alderman Kelly after hearing the circumstances determined to remand the prisoner (who did not attempt to explain away or excuse his conduct) till Tuesday next.

[illegible], or the Swimming Child.—The following is contained in an account of a recent visit to the Court of Siam, published in the Singapore Chronicle:—"This prodigy is a little girl of three years of age, she could swim when one year old, and never seems happy but when in the water. When put into it she goes through many evolutions, but does not swim like other human beings; she rolls herself round and round, apparently without the least exertion to keep herself afloat, and seems as light as cork. When taken out of the water she is very cross, cries, and tries with all her strength to regain it. She can neither speak nor walk, the only sound she emits being a gurgling noise in the throat, like that of a person choking. The mother of the child is a good looking woman, and has had four children, two boys and two girls, of whom the two former are dead. The eldest girl is now seven or eight years old; she is generally swimming with, or watching her sister to protect her in case of accident. The "swimming child" is also defective in her sight, and has not yet tasted any other food than her mother's milk."

Spade Husbandry.—The advantages attending spade cultivation, says the Hull Advertiser, are daily becoming more obvious. A field at Hornsea, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, the property of B. Haworth, of Rowlston Hall, Esq., containing upwards of 12 acres, has been allotted out in roods and half acres, and let chiefly to small tradesmen, at the annual rent of £3 per acre, clear of taxes, payable in quarterly instalments. Mr. H.'s design in forming these gardens is, evidently, experiment, to ascertain the practicability of spade cultivation. The third harvest has now closed, and the results are highly gratifying to the experimentalist, and remunerating to the occupiers. Beans have produced, on some pieces that have been well managed, at the rate of 12 quarters per acre. Wheat varies from six to eight quarters per acre; and although potatoes are a general failure in the neighbourhood, yet some pieces have yielded after the rate of 1,600 pecks per acre. The advantage of the spade over the plough is the most striking in grain. Potatoes do not seem to average more than usually obtained by the plough.

Captain Ross and the North Pole.—An eminent land-valuer having, on Saturday last, withdrawn from the public room at the Rein Deer inn, in this town, for the purpose of making some abstruse calculations without being disturbed, found he had "taken nothing by the motion," as his privacy was soon broken in upon by the entrance of two countrymen, who commenced an animated conversation on the expedition of Captain Ross. Upon this interesting subject, both, it would seem, had read much in the newspapers. "Summat clever fellow this Captain Ross is loik to be, mebbe," says one. "Hey," replied the other, "he mun, varry—I shouldn't a loiked t' a bin wee him among them aise bergs." "I niver reetly understood them aise bergs," said the former. "Ho, mun, they're great lumps o' aise summat as big as a waggin load o' hay." "Wasn't he t' furst as iver seed t' north poul?" "Hey," replied the other, "bout (without) it war Hob[illegible], and some foucks sed he did and sum said he didn't." "Wor a ae t' poul of a pool And a waggin." "Noa, mun, it wor moore like t' spindle o' Maister Tommy D—'s threshing machine, and they saw as how t' world spun round on't." "They say he touched it—now, Billy, do yaw think that's likly?" "Touched it, hey, and brout a piece whoam wee him, and they're showink it nah at' British Museum, at threepence a piece—and I shouldn't wonder but they'll bring it dahn t' Bawfit, when they're tired on't and then we can se't for a hopenny."—*Doncaster Gaz.*

Mr. Cohen, editor of the Brighton Guardian, has been convicted of a libel before the Court of King's Bench, and sentenced to pay a fine of £50—to be imprisoned for six months in the county jail, and to give bail, in a large amount, for good behaviour for the term of three years. The libel consisted in publishing an account of certain wilful burnings of agricultural produce, and in making some comments upon the Magistracy connected with the burning.

It is proposed to tax the lawyers, notaries, brokers, &c. of France, as the resources of their trade are considered public property. The tax would amount, it is computed, to 5,000,000 francs, in which event a reduction is to take place on the impost upon salt.

A young girl at Cognac was buried alive, when moans being heard from the coffin, she was taken out, and altho' partially resuscitated, died a few hours after.

In digging in a garden lately, in the neighbourhood of Autun, there has been discovered set in mosaic, an agate, representing exactly the laurelled head of Tiberius, or Nero, in a fine state of preservation. It is an inch in breadth, by about six lines in depth, and is believed by antiquarians to be the gem of the celebrated ring of Tiberius.

Fecundity of the Lioness.—An extraordinary birth took place in Wombwell's menagerie on Tuesday last, at Keighley. The Lioness produced four remarkably fine cubs: the young ones and their mother are all doing well. The noble lion, Wallace, is the sire. This makes nine in number that she has produced in less than nine months.—On the 21st of March, at Worcester, four; in August, at Blandford, one; and on the 17th inst. four.

Till within the last two years the out-parish of St. Philip and Jacob, Bristol, containing a population of *sixteen thousand souls*, was destitute of any place of public worship, either in connection with the Establishment or the Dissenters! It is said that a great proportion of the inhabitants were absolutely in a state of practical heathenism.

Theatricals in England are at a very low ebb. The Bath theatre has been taken by Mr. Barnett, for £800 a year, a sum considerably lower than the rent demanded last year. A proportionate reduction has been made to the managers of the Liverpool theatre. The Dublin theatre formerly let for £3,000—the rent is now £800.

There are 70 votes in the German Diet, constituted by 38 states. The leading states of Germany have four votes each; those of the second class have two each, and the inferior powers one each. In some instances two or three of the small powers are united, in order to form one vote in the Germanic confederation.

In November last there were 302 prisoners, males 235, females 67, under sentence in the jail of Newgate. Of this number 12 were under sentence of transportation for life, 58 transportation for 7 years.

The editor of the Dublin Pilot has been tried for a libel on the government, in publishing a letter from the celebrated Daniel O'Connell. He was defended by O'Connell himself, who made a speech of four hours' length, which is represented as a most powerful effort of genius. It failed, however, to convince the jury, who returned, after 20 minutes' deliberation, with a verdict of guilty against the unfortunate editor.

Not long since, an old man about 80 years of age, who lived at Chowley, England, died after a long confinement to his house. It is a very singular circumstance that about three months before, his right leg came off at the knee, as he lay in bed, without causing him the least pain. He had been a very hard-working man in his time.

Liberty of the Press.—The following is taken from a Magazine published in 1790: "Dublin, June 26. This day Mr. Cooney, printer of the *Morning Post*, stood in the pillory in College Green, for copying from a London Paper the following paragraph: "The ***** was formerly a very domestic woman, but now gives up too much of her time to politics.""

An Envoy from one of the German Courts, who has recently left England to represent his Sovereign at the Court of Vienna, during his stay in London, had a large brass plate on his door, on which was engraved "*Scrape your feet before you enter.*"

A gambler in Paris has made a public challenge, to play hazard for 25,000 Napoleons, to commence at one, the limits to be 2,000, with the same proportion in the odds, which, in point of fact, is a £500 stake; neither to leave off till the 25,000 are won or lost. If not decided at one sitting, the play to be continued, under certain limitations, from day to day.

S. E. Post and Bulletin.

Saturday, March 1.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Hampton L. Boon, Register of the Land office at Fayette, Missouri.

William Edmondson, Receiver of public Moneys at Pontotock, Mississippi.

River St. Lawrence.—An important report was laid before the assembly at Quebec on the 12th inst., that the commissioners for improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence, between Point au Baudet and the Cas[illegible] navigated by steam boats should be completed within the points mentioned, which would obviate the difficulties in that part of the river from the dangerous rapids, and give an uninterrupted passage to vessels of considerable burden, from Lachine to Cornwall.

Mrs. S. Chapman was severely injured a few evenings since, while playing the part of Aladdin, at the Front street Theatre, Baltimore. As the procession was passing over an elevated platform, at the back of the stage, part of the scaffolding gave way. The bearers of the palanquin, in which Mrs. Chapman was carried, escaped, but she was thrown to the stage, a distance of sixteen feet. Three of her ribs were broken by the fall, and her spine was so much injured as to induce temporary paralysis.

Desertion of Infants.—This offence has become quite frequent of late. Another instance occurred night before last, when an infant about three months old, was left in the hall of a house No. 7 Norfolk street, the proprietor of which caused the child to be removed to the Alms House. That the authors of these outrages against the law of nature, may be fully apprised of the consequence attending the desertion of infants, we publish the following extract from the Laws of the State:

"If the father or mother of any child under the age of six years, or any other person to whom any such child shall have been confided, shall expose such child in any highway, street, field, house or out house, with intent wholly to abandon it, he or she, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison not exceeding seven years, or in a county Jail not more than one year."—*N. Y. Courier.*

Rum Riot.—A temperance meeting in Warren county, N. J. on the 5th instant, was assaulted, in a most riotous manner, by a mob of rum drinkers. A pole was raised in front of the door, with a flag inscribed "liberty forever," with the explanatory accompaniment of a rum jug. Several 56 lb weights, bored out to be used as mortars, were placed around the door, and were loaded and fired in quick succession from the time the people began to assemble, jeopardizing the lives of all who entered; the jug being lowered at every discharge to give new inspiration to these ardent patriots. Notwithstanding the tumult, a large collection of people of both sexes assembled from the adjoining neighborhoods, and the meeting organized to proceed with business. The mob however, surrounded the house, and effectually stifled its proceedings by shouts, and screams, and the noise of trumpets: not content with this, they assailed the house violently with showers of stones, and threatened to blow it up with gunpowder. Finding it dangerous to remain longer, and the ladies especially being extremely alarmed, the meeting withdrew, leaving the rioters in possession; every effort to [illegible] having been found ineffectual. *United Gaz.*

With regard to the failure of the Merchant's and Planter's Bank at Magnolia, the Augusta Chronicle furnishes the following particulars: "The whole of its Stock was held by seven persons, the President, Mr. Gordon, having 1693 shares, and owing to the Bank, as drawer and endorser, $75,000. The Bank was represented as perfectly sound on the 4th Nov. and failed on the 25th January. The Committee of investigation say that if Gordon, Pace and Patton, pay the debts they owe the Bank, its bills will be redeemed, and if not, they will be an entire loss to the community."

The following appears as an advertisement in a newspaper published in Jefferson county, Pa. and gives rather an unfavorable picture of the state of society, in that "wooden" country. It is signed by two of the members of the Ball.

"$25,00 Reward.—The above reward will be given to any person who will give the necessary information on those that raised reports on two respectable women, that they say should have attended a ball at the House of Wm. Christie, on the 16th of January last. Those giving the information will address a line through the Post office, directed to A. & J. which will meet with prompt attention, as we are determined to find out the inventors of such news and give them a summary punishment in order to put a stop to their march of slander in this *wooden country*."

Washington Bank at Hackensack.—It is stated in the N. Y. Daily Advertiser that the Grand Jury of Bergen county, N. J. have found bills of indictment for conspiracy against John De Groot, the President, F. Peltier and Mr. Salomons, brokers in Wall street, all of whom have been arrested. It is said that about one hundred thousand dollars in bills are afloat on the community, and that the assets are about two thousand.

A public meeting of citizens, comprising not less than several thousands, in number, who were recently Jackson men, and members of the democratic party, was held in the State House yard, on Wednesday last. Dr. Jacob Frick, one of the editors of the American Sentinel, presided. Resolutions disapproving of the removal of the deposites, and recommending their immediate restoration to the United States Bank, were reported and adopted without a dissenting voice.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The new Exchange.—The scaffolding has been taken from the front of this building, which now presents a beautiful appearance. It is unquestionably one of the handsomest buildings in Philadelphia, and a credit to the architect and builders.

A correspondent recommends that the Walnut-st. Theatre be converted into a Circus, for equestrian performances.

The Journal of Commerce in a paragraph relating to the Water Works of this city, states that the total number of fire plugs in the city and county of Philadelphia, is 313. This is an error. The whole number of fire plugs in the city proper is about 500, and the number in the districts adjacent to the city 313, making a total, in city and districts, of 813.

A little girl, on Saturday, was sent by her father to take home two pairs of morocco boots and a basket. In Fourth street, between Market and Chesnut, she was met by a young woman, who unceremoniously took from her both the basket and the boots, and went off. Information concerning the property may be left at 34 Merritt's Lane.

A man named Cassidy was charged before the Mayor on Thursday, with an attempt to disturb the baptismal ceremony of a religious congregation, at Spruce street wharf, on the Schuylkill, on Wednesday. He was ordered to find bail, in the sum of $500, to appear at the next Mayor's court.

The Directors of the Philadelphia Bank have increased to $10,000, the reward offered for the detection of the person or persons, who lately robbed their banking house.

Five fresh shad, caught in the Delaware river, were sold in the Fish Market in High street, on Tuesday.

A public meeting has been held in Chester county, Pa. at which it was resolved to petition the legislature, praying that the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail road, may be made a public highway, and not leased to a private company, to monopolize the whole trade and business.

A highly respectable citizen of Southwark was, on Saturday afternoon last, a few minutes after the adjournment of the public meeting, and while endeavoring in the crowd to obtain a copy of the report, robbed of his pocket book containing about 100 dollars.

Mr. Amos Ellmaker, a distinguished citizen of Lancaster county, having been named by some of the antimasonic editors, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, declines being a candidate either for that or any other office whatever.

Capt. Ross describes the new race of people that he discovered in the polar regions as mild and inoffensive, and as going about entirely naked!—a circumstance almost incredible, considering the intense cold of the climate. Both Captain Ross and his nephew vouched for this fact.

Silk Handkerchiefs, the product of the native mulberry, have been manufactured at Dayton, Ohio, and for durability and texture are said to be equal to the best that are imported.

A handbill has been issued by the Mormonites, lately ejected from Jackson county, Mo. in which they complain bitterly of unrelenting persecution. They accuse a clergyman of appearing against them, at the head of a company, with a gun on his shoulder.

A late arrival at New Orleans from Mexico, brings information that the government has passed an order rescinding that of the 8th November, to suspend paper for duties, in consequence of which it has fallen 50 per cent. The country was perfectly tranquil.

Joseph Bonaparte is expected to return to this country in the packet ship Monongahela, on her next trip.

Last week the Hon. Francis C. Gray, of Boston, was robbed of his pocket book, in the Senate Chamber at Washington, whilst that body was in session.—At a late President's levee, a gentleman from New Orleans had his pocket picked of over $300.

The Boston Transcript states that the "*unfortunate*," woman who left her anonymous infant to the mercy of Mrs. Nicholls last week, finding that it had been placed in the Almshouse, and not *adopted*, (as she probably expected) sent and demanded it again,—but the messenger, refusing to answer certain pertinent questions, the infant was very properly refused her.

In New Orleans, on the 7th instant, an individual by the name of Joseph Watkins, who kept a stall in the market, was assassinated by one Joachim Rupes, a Spaniard, and shopkeeper in the neighborhood. The deceased received three stabs, two of which entered in or near the throat, and the other through the jaw, which caused his death on the spot. The murderer was immediately arrested and committed to jail.

From the Blairsville Record we learn that there is every reasonable prospect that the western division of the Pennsylvania Canal—from Johnston to Pittsburg—will be in good order for navigation, in the early part of next month. An effective force is in operation along the line, and the repairs are progressing rapidly.

The Great Falls Journal says "that notices are now given in Dover, that from and after the 1st of March next, the wages of their hands will be reduced 25 per cent. In this place, the woollen mill ceases operation as soon as the stock on hand is worked up."

The New York Courier states that two young men, habited as ladies, had the impudence on Thursday night to attend a subscription Ball in Broadway. Before they were discovered, they obtained access to the ladies' dressing room, but were almost immediately ejected. Fortunately for them, they left the place before the fact became generally known that they had gained admittance.

It is said that Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq. will be [illegible]. We doubt whether a more judicious choice could be made. Mr. Leigh stands in high favour with the people of his state, no less on account of his splendid talents than his ardent and unsullied patriotism, and his election would unquestionably prove highly gratifying.

The election for a member of Congress, in Worcester district, Mass. to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gov. Davis, has resulted in the choice of the Hon. Levi Lincoln, Nat. Rep. late Governor of that State.

An experiment has been made in Boston, with a spirit lamp, as a public street lamp, and found to answer a good purpose. The expense is about the same as the cost of oil.

The merchants of Richmond are about to organize a Board of Trade.

It is said that Montresor, Fornasari, and Madame Pedrotti, the opera singers, will return from the Havana in the course of the summer, being engaged to sing at Niblo's [illegible], New York.

The Senate of Massachusetts, which is composed of forty members, on Tuesday, passed the resolutions which have been several days before that body, against the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States, with one dissentient only!

The Harrisburg Reporter mentions that a temporary adjournment of the Legislature, is seriously spoken of by many of the members. No action has yet been had upon the subject in either branch, but it is probable there will be, in the course of a few days. The time spoken of for the contemplated adjournment, is sometime about the middle of March, to meet again in May or June.

The New Jersey Legislature will adjourn on the 27th inst. The Brunswick and Princeton Bank bills were both lost on Thursday last. The Belleville Bank bill has passed council—also, the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank at Trenton.

The Southern stage from Edenton to Elizabeth city, N. C. was robbed of two trunks, a short time since, on the road between Hertford and Edenton.

At the Court of Common Pleas of New York, on Tuesday, the jury gave a verdict of $500 against James Spencer, at the suit of James W[illegible], for the seduction of his daughter, Mary Ann W[illegible].

The Methodist church of Nashville, have been presented with a large and handsomely finished bell, by a mercantile house in New Orleans.

The St. Helena Herald of the latest date, notices an extraordinary rise in the waters of the Mississippi, equal to from 12 to 18 feet. The river is filled with steamboats, which the Herald calls "Thundering Boxes of lumber."

A Maryland paper says—"It is supposed that *seven* out of *ten* of the voters in Maryland do not know the politics of our Governor. That *three* out of *fifteen* do not know his name. And that *two* out of *twelve* do not know how and in what manner he is elected."

The firemen's Ball, in New York, yielded the nett sum of $212,45, which has been paid to the Treasurer of the Fund for the relief of disabled firemen.

The printers of Albany have held a meeting and refused to form a Temperance Society. Their resolutions say that they are "not willing to be classed among those who are intemperate in strong drink."

There are now on the stocks at Quebec, 16 ships, of the average tonnage of 467, making an aggregate of 7470 tons.

A workshop in the yard of the Baltimore Penitentiary, used for prosecuting the granite stone cutting business, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last.

Upwards of fifty hands, says the Miner's Journal, were discharged from the collieries in the neighbourhood of Pottsville, last week, and the works are nearly all suspended. Still there is no pressure—no distress!

A paper has been issued in New York under the title of the "Bookseller's Advertiser and Monthly Register of New Publications." It contains a register of all the new works published during each month, with description, name of publisher, foreign literary reports, notices of American literature, &c. It is published at $1 a year, by West & Trow, 144 Fulton st. N. Y.

A Mr. Prichard, a Kentuckian by birth, is now exhibiting himself in the American Museum, New York. He weighs between five and six hundred pounds, stands six feet two inches in his stockings, and is unquestionably the largest lump of humanity extant. Prichard is in his 43d year.

G. W. Dixon, the national melodist, so called, was at Trenton last week, attempting to humbug the good people of that place. He is described in the Trenton Emporium as not only a vocalist, but a ventriloquist. Does the Editor of that paper speak *from his own knowledge?* Has he "heard" a display of Mr. Dixon's ventriloqual powers? If he has, will be kind enough to state whether he believes Mr. D. an impostor or otherwise?

House Building.—We understand that at this time last year, (Feb. 18,) permits had been taken out for Building upwards of Four Hundred houses, in the City (proper) of Philadelphia alone. On this day, this year EIGHT ONLY have been applied for. Very encouraging this, for Mechanics, Brick Makers, and Labourers. So we go.—*Ind. Dem.*

The Maysville Eagle states that the health of Governor Breathitt, of Kentucky, is in such a precarious condition that his physicians have but little, if any hopes of his recovery.

The U. S. ship Delaware, and schr. Shark, were at Mahon, Dec. 27th, all well, the latter arrived the same day.

An unusually violent thunder storm passed over the town of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. on the 15th instant, which caused great alarm to the citizens. The lightning struck a large sugar tree, in a lot adjoining the town, and shivered it to pieces. The ground was ploughed up in various directions, some of the excavations being a foot deep and three feet wide.

One thousand loaves of bread were distributed to the poor of New York, on Sunday last. The loaves were bought with the receipt of the exhibition of the statue of Jefferson.

The Committee on Courts of Justice, in the legislature of Kentucky, have been instructed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing public executions of condemned criminals, and providing for their execution within the prison yard were they may be confined. A resolution has passed the same body, authorising the printing of 150 copies of Mr. Holcomb's report on the same subject, made to the Pennsylvania legislature, some weeks since.

A shoe store in the Bowery, New York, was robbed of the greater portion of its stock in trade, on Thursday night. The robbers obtained their plunder by forcing off the outside shutters by means of wedges.

The Pressure.—The Pittsburg Exchange Hotel was closed last week. The Pittsburg Gazette states that Bernard McGuire, the Keeper of this Hotel, was one of the signers of the counter memorial, declaring that there was *no pressure*. "Before the ink was dry, the Hotel was closed."

Robbery.—The jewelry and fancy goods store of Abraham Hews, Jr. 243 Washington street, Boston, was entered on Wednesday night, and robbed of all the most valuable part of the goods, consisting of a large assortment of gold ear-rings, rings, pins, lockets silver spoons, and silver ware, to the amount of upwards of $3000.

The spot selected for the site of the monument to Sir Walter Scott, is the top of Eildon Hills; from the conical peak 1330 feet above the sea, one of the most picturesque spots in the south of Scotland; it will be seen from not less than thirteen counties.

From the 13th Dec. to Jan. 31st, the citizens of Natchez had enjoyed but three days sunshine, a gloomy prospect.

The citizens of Augusta, Georgia, are in extacies with the rail road, by which one day only is required to travel to or from Charleston, when but a few years ago, two days hard ride were required to accomplish it.

A meeting has been held in Tennessee, in which the practicability of a rail road from the Tennessee section of the Mississippi river to the Atlantic ocean, was submitted to the meeting.

Cock fighting is a favorite Sunday amusement at New Orleans. That cock wouldn't fight here.

Mr. Charles T. Bull of the firm of Peters & Bull of New Haven, reported to have killed himself by taking arsenic—begs it to be understood, that he is not dead yet; and the paragraph arose from a bull on some one's part.

A meeting of the citizens of Montgomery county, opposed to the removal of the deposites, and in favor of re-chartering the U. States Bank, is advertised to be held at the house of W. W. *Poson*, in Norristown, on the 1st of March (to-day.)

The New Orleans Courier gives a lamentable, and indeed frightful picture of the conduct of some who visit the American Theatre at that place. On the night of the 6th instant, a fracas occurred among the audience, in which a gentleman received a severe cut on his head. On the next evening, another quarrel arose, and a respectable individual was so dangerously stabbed in the abdomen, that his life is despaired of. The managers should close their house, rather than permit such outrageous proceedings.

An extensive country store in the village of Newport, Bucks county, was plundered on Thursday night last, and afterwards destroyed by fire. The incendiaries have not been detected.

The Albany stage was robbed on Friday night, of part of its baggage, near Albany, while on its way to New York. A trunk containing [illegible] dollars, and a watch, was rifled of its contents.

There are upwards of 200 Coffee Houses in Cincinnati, and the money expended for liquors of all kinds in that city alone, it is computed, would in the space of five years pay off the Canal debt of that State.

Death of Rev. Mr. Rostan, Baptist Missionary in France.—We learn that Mr. Rostan, known to many in this city, died at Paris, on the 5th of December last, of the cholera. He was in health at mid-day and died in the course of the succeeding night.

J. Kemble, Editor of the Troy (N. Y.) Budget, has obtained a verdict of $500 against J. D. Vanderheyden, for an alleged libel. Mr. D. having made the necessary explanations and retractions, Mr. K. generously refunded him the money.

We learn from Washington, that some of the friends and some of the foes of the administration, in Congress, have held several meetings with reference to the re-charter of the Bank of the United States.—Let the people continue to petition, and all will yet be well.

Another Disgraceful Outrage.—On Sunday night last, some unprincipled scoundrels sacrilegiously broke into both the German Churches by forcing the doors, carried off some articles, displaced others that were moveable, broke a tombstone in the cemetery and committed many other acts of wanton mischief, in va[illegible] and the borough.—*Reading Chron.*

Salem Bank.—It is yet doubtful whether this institution will be able to resume its operations. If the directors succeed in selling 700 shares of stock, now owned by the Bank, the Bank will go on; but if it be compelled to press its debtors for immediate payment, the loss, it is supposed, will not fall far short of 50 per cent. on the unredeemed bills.—*Sentinel.*

Nine Runaway Slaves were found at Richmond on the 23d inst. secreted on board the schooner Chariot, Townsend, bound to New York. The Capt. and Steward were confined, and were to be tried the next day.

Important to Farmers!—We have been informed, (says the Norristown Herald,) that some of the Wissahickon Millers *have declined paying more than eighty-five cents per bushel for Wheat!*

The New York Courier and Enquirer, mentions that Mr. Laurence, one of the Congressional representatives of that city, has returned with a view of resigning his seat, in consequence of his inability to sustain, conscientiously, the measures of the executive. A committee has waited on him to beseech him to forego his determination.

At the country seat of the Duke of Wellington, there are three or four plants raised from chesnuts which the Duke received from America, and which were gathered from a tree planted by General Washington.

An Atrocious Outrage.—An assault of a most atrocious character, was yesterday committed in this city. A daughter of Mr. Aaron Perkins, aged about eleven years, was returning home from Derne Street School, at about 12 o'clock, in company with another girl, of about the same age, and when within a few rods of her father's house, she was beckoned to by a man standing in the door-way of a house on the corner of Belknap and Myrtle streets—and requested to cross over. She did so—and was immediately seized by the ruffian, and pushed and driven before him up stairs, to a chamber in the upper story, notwithstanding all her remonstrances and struggles. A woman was in the chamber, sitting on a bed, who was ordered to "clear out," which she did, and the door was closed. The girl now became much alarmed, and screamed so violently, that the wretch thought proper to desist from his nefarious design, whatever it might be. He told her that if she made so much noise, he would have no more to say to her—and finally opened the chamber door, and kicked her out of the room. The poor girl ran down stairs, and reached her home in an agony of fright. A complaint was entered yesterday afternoon against the house, which it appears had been occupied for about three months by a Mrs. Seely, a notorious character, who, however had left the premises. The ruffian has not yet been apprehended. The girl stated that when she was forced up stairs, she saw two or three ill-looking men, standing in the entry way with cords in their hands.

It is incumbent on our City authorities, to look to these things. Such sinks of infamy and vice, such nurseries of crime, should not be suffered to exist in the midst of us.—*Boston Mer.*

Pearce, the Chelsea robber, has been tried by the Boston Municipal Court, and found guilty. He managed his own defence, and cross-examined the witnesses and argued his case with considerable shrewdness and point, evidently shewing he had some experience in judicial trials. He attempted to prove an *alibi*, the stale defence of all robbers, but his witnesses were impeached or discredited. As he attempted murder as well as robbery, he was sentenced to the extremity of the law, twenty years in the State Prison.

Inhuman Outrage!—A most disgraceful outrage upon the feelings of humanity, committed in the robbing of a grave in the Methodist Episcopal burying ground of this place, and dissecting the corpse, was discovered on Sunday evening last, and has produced great excitement in our community. The manner of discovery was as follows—a box was found under a culvert, on the turnpike, about half a mile east of town, by a young man, who immediately opened it, when his eyes and senses were presented with the shocking spectacle of the headless chest and severed legs of a human body. He soon made the discovery known, when a Jury of Inquest was summoned by the Coroner, who suspecting that the remains might be parts of the body of the youth who was drowned in the Potomac on the 24th of last month, immediately sent for his father, Mr. Stephen Leonard, of this town, who, upon examining one of the feet, said it was his child, shewing a mark thereon occasioned by a scald. The Jury next proceeded to the grave-yard and opened the grave, when the empty coffin was found. Their decision of course, was, that the human remains found in the box, were parts of the body of the son of Mr. Leonard.—*Cumberland (Md.) Civilian.*

About 100 tons of the ice carried out to Calcutta in the Tuscany, from Boston, had been landed, free of duty, and orders given that the same favor would be extended to all similar cargoes, from whatever quarter. It was selling at 6½ cents per pound.—Large quantities of rice had been shipped for the sufferers at Madras. The Indigo crop was estimated at 88,000 maunds—The Undaunted frigate had put back to Madras in consequence of the devastations of the cholera among her crew.

Major Downing's Correspondence.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

Washington, 11 Feb. 1834.

Ever since I have been in the Government, I never have had so much on my hands as I have since I wrote you my last letter. Folks are pourin in here from all quarters, and bringing petitions and memorials—some on em jest as much as a man can lift, and when they come to stretch them out they kiver all Congress. Most all the Committees that come on here call to see me and the Gineral, and the work of presentin them to the Gineral has kept me busy enuf I tell you. The first and biggest Committee that came here was from the New York Merchants and Traders. I tell'd the Gineral, says I, now Gineral is our time to brush up all we know about trade and mony business; for, says I, them New Yorkers evry one on em has got his eyeteeth cut, and they haint come here at this season threw the mud for nothin, says I; and as they are comin to see us to-morrow, we better spring to it now, says I, Gineral, and get evry thing cut and dried for em; and so I and the Gineral went to work makin a kinder sham fight on't. I see pretty quick it wouldn't do, for the Gineral would fly right off the handle, and talk about *Glory* and *New Orleans* and *Reform*, and about *his rights* and *his Government*, and the GREAT EXPERIMENT, and wind up by blowin Squire Biddle all to splinters. Now, says I, Gineral, that wont do at all, says I; them aint the kind of folks to talk so; they haint come here to talk about "Glory"; they have got enuf of that, says I, in New York already; and reform too, says I. Why, says I Gineral my friend Zekel Bigelow tells me there is so much of that in New York, that folks are brakin all to bits there, and it has crowded evry dollar out of trade. Now, says I, I guess the best way for us is to hear what these New Yorkers have got to say, and then bow em off as quick as possible; and dont ask em any questions, and they wont ask us any—for if they git us on that tack, says I, we'll go bump ashore now I tell you; and so the Gineral began to think that was the best way, and if he was to say any thing in reply, it would be the *old story*—and the Gineral has tell'd that over so often, I think he could say evry word out in his sleep.

Well, the next mornin sure enuf I see em comin, and I called the Gineral, and he took his stand right in the middle of the room, and I stood a leetle ahead on him, twixt him and the door—and in they come jest for all the world as folks come to meeting, and I turn'd to and introduced em to the Gineral, and we shook hands all round. The Gineral is plagy cunnin in such times—he was mad enuf to snap his Hickory right in two pieces, but he put on a plagy good natur'd look, and as soon as we got threw shakin hands, one on em—a tale spunky lookin critter, jest about sich another looking chap as Squire Biddle, and talk'd about as glib about mony matters—he step'd out, and spoke for the rest on em, and he went on now jest as cool as though he hadn't lost a dollar since we begun the war. He was as civil too as you ever see; he tell'd the Gineral pretty much how things was workin, and how they was goin to work; and when he come to speak of the Gineral's grand experiment, he tell'd him pretty plain it wouldn't work right. The Gineral was jest a goin to let him have his notions, but I pull'd him a twitch by the coat, and he stopp'd; but as soon as he got threw and bowed, the Gineral began and tell'd him the first go off *he was mistaken*—that there warn't a man in the hull State of Tennessee know'd half so much about banks and banking and trade, as he did—and so long as he was President he'd let folks know what was the rale meanin of "Government." "Biddle was a monster and so was the Bank. Calhoun was a rascal and so was Clay, and Webster, and McDuffie and the hull raft of the opposition; and what puzzled him most, was to find out which was the biggest rascal, the Bank or any one of them other fellows, and he'd put em all down afore he was done with em. Hain't I saved the country, says the Gineral, more than 50 times—if it hadn't been for me, says he, the Ingins would now be in Wall street, skalpin all on you, and the British would be all over Kentucky, and Tennessee and Virginny." And as the Gineral went on, and I couldn't stop him till he got right into "Glory," and so I thought twas best to begin to bow the folks off, and by the time the Gineral got threw, he and I had it all to ourselves, and we sat down, the Gineral he was a good deal struck up and beat out, but he is as tuff as all natur, and can go threw jest sich a tug every day, ony give him a little time to take wind; and so he took off his specks, and went to rubbin em, and we begun to talk about it. Says he, Major, I recon I give em a "skiery tactions" that time, did'nt I. You see, says the Gineral, I asked no questions, and that kept things snug. Do you know Major, says the Gineral, I did'nt like the looks of that fellow a bit who did all the talkin for his companions—did you understand Major all that he telled about? says the Gineral. Pretty considerable says I. And so I telled it all over to the Gineral in my own way. Well, says the Gineral, I am glad I did'nt understand him, for now as you tell it, it stumps me considerable. The Gineral he sat still a moment and begun to count on his fingers; and to rights says he Major who was that? Why says I Gineral he is the son of a man I've heard you tell on a thousand times. And as soon as I spoke the name, the Gineral he started up and says he Major, tis impossible—what, the son of ***** ****!! Why says he Major he was always one of my best friends, and was jest the kind of man I liked, he was as firm as granit, and knowd more about banks and all public matters than any man I ever met—he was a rale patriot and an honest man. Well says I Gineral, that you said; and I have a notion too he was in favor of National Bank, and just sich a one as we got now. That is true enuff, says the Gineral, but that was when I thought jest so too; folks should change their opinions Major, always when "*The Government*" changes them. Well says I, I did'nt think of that. "I wish says the Gineral I'd a known who that chap was I'd a made him shake in his shoes for darin experiment." I guess says I Gineral that would'nt a been an easy job, for I kept my eye on that critur the hull time, and kept thinkin all the while of what I've hearn you say about his father, and thinks I "that's a rale chip of the old block." But says I Gineral, we've got more work to-morrow agin, there's another committee from New York, bringing another mile of names, all Mechanics says I, tale hard fisted fellows. What, says the Gineral, Mechanics Major!! And he sprung up and danced round like a boy. Them are the fellows Major, says he, strait from Tammany Hall, says the Gineral, now you'll have another story Major.

None of your Traders and Marchants for me; there aint a spark of Patriotism in the hull on em; but the Mechanics—give me the Mechanics; and now Major turn to and get a table well spread and dinner on it at 12 o'clock, that's the *rale working man's* dinner hour; and let us put on our old coats and dont shave to-morrow—(the Gineral is plagy cunnin in sich matters.) So next day sure enuf in they come, and we turned to shakin hands. "Aha, my friends, says the Gineral, these are the hands I like to shake; no glove work here; you are the men to tell Congress what to do; and, says the Gineral, any man in office from the President downward ought to mind what you tell em." And the Gin'l he walk'd round among em and shook hands agin, and slap'd em on the shoulders; and took a quid of tobacco from one of em, and got another a shaw out of his own box; and was as happy as yu ever see, and spry as a cricket too.

Now my friends, says the Gineral, lets talk over public matters; and with that one on em step'd out and spoke for the rest, and I never in my born days heard a critur of his looks and trade talk so about Banks and money matters; and he began back more than 30 years, when he was printin, and come up all along, and he did shave down and saw up party measures and party folks, and dove-tail'd matters so, the Gineral was stump'd, the Gineral walk'd up to him and made plagy ugly faces at him; but the critur went on and talk'd right up to the Gineral; and there want a lump of sugar or a drop of ile in the hull out. As soon as he stop'd the Gineral give him a hard look and says he "Stranger, whats your trade?" "A master Carpenter, Sir, and he. I was your friend, Gineral, and every man I employ'd was also; and we stuck to you till the measures of your administration have driven us out of employ, and here is a blacksmith and here is a ropemaker." And so he went on pretty much threw all trades. "It gives me pain, Gineral, to tell you that our families—and here he stop'd—he tried to speak, but he could'nt; he turn'd and walk'd to the window, and come back and tried agin; and as soon he'd come to speak about unemployed workmen and their families, he'd choke right up, and his lips would quiver so, I was jist agoin to step right up and tell the Gineral what this man wanted to say; but he got on to rights himself, and wound up by bringing his fist down on the table. I had a notion it would go rite through, and the Gineral's hat on the table bounced up, I tell you; and says he, "there must be a change, Gineral." The Gineral didnt like the looks and talk of this critur nigh as well as the Merchants and Traders man the day afore. He tried em a spell with "glory and reform"; but that did'nt do no good, and that got the Gineral's dander up too, and so says he, "Strangers, the next time you come to talk with 'the Government,' you must get your representatives to come with you;" but they tell'd the Gineral they had none, and had'nt had any for a long while; *but they would after next election.*

The Gineral took the hint in a minit; and says he (for he was plagy struck up by it) if you dare change any of you representatives of the next election (except one)—I'll put your city, the hull scrape on't over on my friend Swartwout's meadows in Jarsy. I'll let you know that I am tryin *an experiment* and will try it; come what will I've said I would, and right or rong I'll do it, if I do ten thousand Spanish Inquisitions.—And now strangers clear out and go home; and as soon as the Gineral put on his hat, they put on theirn, and walk'd out; but it did make me feel plagy sad and heavy to see folks come so far threw the middle of winter, and go home empty handed. The Gineral was in a pesky bad temper all day, and so was I, but Mr. Van Buren and some of the Congressmen from York State came in and made clear weather agin, by tellin us they expected every minit another Committee from N. York, of the *rale stuff* and no mistake about 'em, and right strait from Tammany Hall too, and they read over the names. "There that one says Mr. Van Buren is an old friend of mine; he was mayor once, and is now a Banker; he knows every thing, and can tell in a minit the difference between a crooked-account and a *fair business transaction*. And here is another, he sent us a big ball'd headed Eagle once Gineral, dont you remember? and by the by "Major" says he, he is one of your countrymen; and the rest says Mr. Van Buren are all to be depended on, the first people of the city, in fact the party could'nt hang together without 'em. Well says the Gineral, this is somethin like; and now says he, the best way would be, when they come, to let Congress out, and let all our folks have a hollow-day. Well sure enuf they have come, and wev'e had some on 'em here, but I haint got time to tell you about it in this letter, but will in my next. And I've got something to tell you too about a new man jest come here all the way from Ireland, his name is Dennis M'Loony, he is a good natured critur, & the Gineral likes him nigh about as much as he does me. I do'nt know what he is ater, and the Gineral do'nt nother; but he says he can do pretty much any thing, and he tell's some plagy funny stories for us, we haint got no office for him yit, but there will be some holes soon to fill up here, and by his tell he can fit plagy nigh eny place.

Yours &c.
J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia 2d Brigade.

A Black Snake in a Man's Stomach.—Last Saturday we were informed of a singular operation performed on a sailor in Essex street the day previous, by Doctor Mott of this city, viz; extracting a *black Snake* from a man's stomach! We called on a gentleman who was present at the time, from whom we learn the following particulars which may be depended on as a fact. The man's name is Frederick Williams, and he has boarded in Essex st. near the market, for the last three months. About 18 months since, while in Jamaica, he was one day drinking water from a spring, at the bottom of which he observed several small hair snakes of the length of one or two inches—and from a kind of tickling in his throat at the time he concluded that he must have swallowed one of them. He immediately applied to physician, who administered to him an emetic—and he bothered no more about it. In about six months he began to feel (as he expressed it himself) "a kind of crawling in his stomach"—and in a few days more the lower part, or *pit* of his stomach began to project out. His appetite became so exceedingly keen that he was forced to eat hearty food four or five times a day. He continued in this state for several weeks, when the occurrence at the spring in Jamaica came to his mind with the horrible conviction that he was carrying in his stomach a loathsome reptile. The protuberance on his chest continued to increase in size, and he was frequently choked for breath by the reptile attempting to crawl out of his throat, which sensation, at length threw the miserable man into convulsive fits.

The learned doctor mentioned above was called, and the case described to him. After examining the projection on the man's body, he pronounced the snake to be the cause, and was of the opinion that it could be taken out by an incision in the stomach without any danger to the man's life. But Williams could not be prevailed to submit to this operation. A plan was then hit upon to pull the snake from the mouth. He partook of no food for two or three days and the movements of the snake were constantly watched by the physician.—Towards night, of the third day, the almost distracted man informed the physician and his friends in attendance that, from the feeling in his stomach and throat, he judged the snake was attempting to crawl out. He immediately went into a convulsive fit, was placed on the bed and his mouth pried open. A bowl of warm milk was then put near the mouth. The face of the insensible man assumed a dark and ghastly appearance—and the snake forced its head from his mouth, and tasted of the milk. The bowl was gently drawn away, and the snake as gently crawled towards it. The friend who stood by now seized the reptile with his hand and suddenly drew it from its den, in which it had grown to its present almost incredible size. It was immediately killed, and we understand has been preserved by the doctor as a wonderful curiosity. It measured four feet and five inches in length; is nearly of a bigness from head to tail; and is of a jet black color. Williams was with great difficulty restored, and was removed to the hospital, where he is now doing well. We hope the case of this man may serve as a warning to any person who may have occasion to slake his thirst from brooks and springs of marshy ground. A recent London Medical work gives an account of a man suffering in this manner from having a *live lizard* in his stomach for more than two years—who at length died, in consequence of the convulsive fits into which he was thrown by the reptile attempting to crawl out of his throat!—*Sun.*

The New York Safety Fund Banks.

From the Evening Star, Feb. 12.

A FLEMISH ACCOUNT.

We have already published the *average* condition of the *sixty-nine* Safety Fund Banks and two branches, as laid before the Legislature by the Commissioners. We have now their bill of particulars, comprised in the list of the Banks, their capitals, notes in circulation and specie; and the list should be laid before the public without loss of time, in order that they may judge how capable they are of regulating the exchange of the country, and transacting the business of the Government:

	Notes in circulation.	*Specie.*
Brooklyn,	$134,354	$10,104
Westchester County,	256,360	13,629
Newburgh	234,892	20,522
Orange County,	192,699	14,176
Poughkeepsie,	190,523	8,041
Ulster County,	163,902	4,064
Catskill,	233,561	6,828
Tanner's,	186,666	6,726
Hudson River,	284,297	3,772
Albany	121,342	23,725
Mechanics' and Farmers'	204,098	25,607
New York State,	230,351	22,017
Canal,	111,098	5,781
Troy	141,132	11,463
Farmers'	141,845	9,920
Merchants' and Mechanics'	101,710	7,210
Troy City	119,963	9,905
Lansingburgh,	116,419	9,549
Whitehall,	147,161	8,178
Essex County,	73,984	5,513
Saratoga County,	150,116	6,048
Mohawk,	49,800	10,431
Schenectady,	235,551	13,808
Montgomery County,	128,611	7,151
Central,	158,159	7,946
Otsego County,	171,408	4,020
Herkimer County,	264,302	11,867
Broome County,	168,688	5,454
Chenango County,	120,465	7,973
Utica and Branch,	498,716	30,992
Rome,	165,043	11,903
Lewis County,	86,242	5,852
Jefferson County,	121,971	11,865
Ogdensburgh,	155,779	11,689
Oswego,	158,153	9,355
Salina,	174,746	7,778
Onondaga,	204,425	11,465
Auburn,	302,267	15,993
Cayuga County,	192,916	18,242
Seneca County,	290,470	13,074
Geneva,	501,638	16,181
Ithaca,	349,470	3,658
Yates County,	175,360	6,787
Chemung Canal,	248,302	7,108
Steuben County,	254,901	28,623
Wayne County,	159,309	6,769
Ontario and Branch,	279,466	14,037
Livingston County,	165,092	9,748
Monroe County,	330,631	16,018
Gennesee,	194,934	13,095
Lockport,	143,713	13,148
Buffalo,	164,100	34,062
Chautauque County,	122,024	9,891

By the trick of *averaging* the circulation and specie, by taking in the New York City banks, the whole looks tolerably well on paper. Now let us examine in detail:—The Bank of America has $379,786 notes in circulation, and has in specie $369,496. The Utica and Branch has $498,716, and only 30,992, which makes a circulation of $118,930 in notes larger than the Bank of America, $338,504 less in specie.

Again: the Merchants' Bank has $618,528 in circulation, and $143,651 in specie. The Geneva Bank has $116,890 notes in circulation *less* than the Merchants' Bank, and the Merchants' Bank has $127,470 *more* in specie than the Geneva Bank. We take the notes of five different Banks, and they amount to $1,217,896, and only $27,018 in the vaults of the same banks to redeem those notes. What will become of them if the absurd idea of a metallic currency should be adopted. What becomes of the Ithaca Bank, which has $349,470 in circulation, and the magnificent amount of $3,658 in silver to redeem that amount? Scarcely one metallic *cent* to a paper *dollar*. And this is the humbug system which Mr. Van Buren intends to force upon the business transactions of this great nation! Why, the poorest exchange broker inhabiting a small basement in Wall street, has a greater cash capital in his till, than most of these banks!—There are *twenty-eight* banks in this State under the Safety Fund, neither of which can redeem $10,000 of their notes in specie. There are ten which cannot redeem $5,000 in cash.

In these times of trouble and scarcity, what would become of the whole system if one-fourth of the country bank notes which float through the city were sent back to those banks to redeem in specie? They would all break at once. And the handsome sum of $250,000, which is in the banks for safe keeping, is already collected in the fund to protect *thirty millions* of dollars in notes!!

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship New York, Capt. Hoxie, which left Liverpool on the 8th January, we have received papers of that place to the 7th, and London papers to the 5th, inclusive. The New York was the packet of the 1st. The John Jay, packet of the 8th, came out in company.

Very disastrous intelligence has been received at Lloyd's from the coast, during the last few days, and those of this morning show record of wreck and damage.

Meeting of Parliament.—The usual circular from the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be issued from Downing street, about the 10th or 12th. It will notify the meeting of Parliament on the 4th of next month, and beg the 'early' attention of members, as matters of importance "must be brought under the consideration of the House, at the commencement of the session."

African Lander.—This spirited traveller reached Liverpool on Wednesday, in Columbine, from Fernando Po. He is in excellent health, after his perilous expedition into the interior of Africa.

On the 31st Dec. Manchester and vicinity was visited by a most tremendous storm, far surpassing in violence any of those which marked the course of the year that expired on that day, and exceeding in its fury and destructive consequences, any storm that has happened in that vicinity for the last 12 years. Many houses were unroofed, chimnies blown down, windows forced in, trees uprooted, &c. A great number of personal accidents, more or less serious, occured in many places, and in three or four towns the loss of several lives are recorded.

Sixty-two American vessels arrived at St. Petersburg during the navigation of 1833. The whole number of ships from different nations was 1278. The exchange on London was at 10 [illegible] 41-64ths.

It is reported that the Government, in consequence of the threatening aspect of foreign affairs, has for the present suspended its announced intention of reducing the army.—*Sun.*

A private letter received in the city on Saturday, from Palmas, dated Nov. 30, mentions that Donna Isabella II. had been proclaimed in a most enthusiastic manner throughout the whole of the Canary Islands.

London, Jan. 5.—The following is a summary of the continental intelligence of the past week:

The King of Naples and the Pope of Rome persist in not acknowledging the rights of Donna Isabella.

Brussells papers state that Gen. Goblet, Minister for Foreign affairs, had resigned.

Spain.—*Defeat of the Queen's Troops.*—On the 21st Dec. a corps of the Queen's troops, under General Baron del Solar Espinosa, were repulsed with great slaughter by 1900 Carlists at Guernica (Biscay) under Zavala. Two hundred of the Royal Guard were slain; the line had 80 killed and 120 wounded, and the remainder were dispersed. Fresh insurrections are starting up almost every day, and in places that heretofore were considered attached to the Queen's cause. The troops of Castagnon, Valdez, and Pastor, were quite worn down with the useless pursuit of enemies, who constantly elude them in front, and form and harass them in the rear, cutting off their supplies and stragglers. M. Zea's unpopularity was increasing, and it was thought the Queen would share it unless she called on the Constitutionalists for aid. Moreno, the butcher of Torrijos, Boyd, and their 70 unhappy companions had entered Spain from Portugal at Ayamonte with a considerable force, and had been joined by 1000 young men of the country. The Curate Merino and the Bishop of Leon had escaped into Portugal, and the Carlists have destroyed a small pleasure farm or country house of the Queen Regent, within 50 miles of the capital. The Madrid Government had received official intelligence that Don Carlos was at Chaves and that General Rodil had seized the Junta who were with him.

HOLLAND.—All the measures of the Dutch Government have been carried, the Second Chamber of the States-General having adjourned to the 1st of April next. The law providing for the deficiency in the Treasury was adopted unanimously. The opposition made to the project of a law for the levy of the National Militia for 1834, was opposed on the ground that the five great European powers having resolved that Holland should not go to war, the maintenance of an army was a useless expense.

TURKEY.—Accounts from Constantinople, borrowed from the Augsburg Gazette, 26th December, speak of the continued pecuniary embarrassments of the Porte. A member of the Rothschild family was in Constantinople, and it was said to be in treaty with the Turkish Government for a loan, but some persons believed his visit related more particularly to the Greek debt. A letter alleged to be dated from the frontier (but evidently of Prussian origin,) states "that all the efforts of France and England to detach the Porte from Russia, or even to weaken the influence of the latter Power at Constantinople, would be vain."—Intelligence from the Turkish capital to the 20th ult. have reached Paris, and at that date all was quiet.

France.—All the parliamentary proceedings of the Chambers have been completed. On the 26th ult. M. Berenger was chosen Vice President, the fourth in opposition to M. Persil, the Attorney General; who had only 98 votes against 165; and on the 27th, M. Dupin took the Chair.

Considerable bustle was still observable in the French dockyards. At Toulon vast exertions were used to fit out for sea the Montebello, of 120 guns.

Portugal.—Advices from Lisbon dated the last day of the old year, picture the difficulties of Pedro as increasing, and state that Miguel has positively refused the interference of the Queen of Spain, and has abundant means for continuing the contest. It was strongly reported at Lisbon, that Miguel would speedily have a new fleet, and Napier was employed in making preparations to receive it. Pedro had withdrawn from public on the ground of ill health; and by his orders an armed Portuguese Indiaman, having 200,000 crusadors beside a rich cargo of merchandize on board, was seized for having treasonably or ignorantly run into the Tagus with the Royal Standard flying.

The Pontifical government is said to have forbidden the clergy of the national Portuguese church in Rome, to pray for Donna Maria.

Holland.—The Minister of War being pressed upon the question of keeping up the Militia, declared that the differences with Belgium would be terminated by a treaty in the course of the present year.

Switzerland.—The Council of Berne decided on Dec. 16, that the Polish refugees in that canton should be relieved till Jan. 1, 1834; that from that date all pecuniary assistance should cease, and that the departure of the refugees should be strongly recommended to them.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Abbas Mirza, the son and designated heir of the King of Persia, who was marching at the head of an army to put down an insurrection of one of his brothers. This event will occasion many speculations, and possibly some disturbances in the East. Mirza was at the head of the Russian interest, and suspected for subserviency to the Court of St. Petersburg. On the other hand, disputes about the succession are likely to lead to a civil war, and civil war to furnish a pretext for interference to a restless and encroaching neighbor.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Allgemeine Zeitung asserts, that the English and French squadrons have been recalled from the Dardanelles, in consequence of the clear explanation given by Russia, in regard to Turkey.

Accounts from Portugal of the 13th January, state that there was no change in the position of the armies of the contending brothers.

Great agitation prevailed at Madrid at the last dates, in consequence of a move in Catalonia. It was reported that the Marquis of Amarillos had been directed to form a new administration, of which he is to be President.

Merino is said to have joined Don Carlos at Bille Real, with the Bishop of Leon, who would persuade him to return to Spain, engaging to conduct him in triumph to Madrid.

Letters from Odessa gave distressing accounts of the scarcity of the necessaries of life at that place.

We observe that Gen. Jose Valdez, with other constitutionalist leaders, have returned to Spain from Paris. It is thought that Mina will also find his way back.

The Memorial Bordelais of 13th, says that Llander has 45,000 men at his command, in whose name he demands liberal institutions for Spain. The address he forwarded to the Queen had near 50,000 signatures.—The people in Catalonia have arisen *en masse* in support of Llander's demand of a constitution. The Queen is said to have returned Llander's address, without giving any satisfaction as to the course she would pursue.

Paris, Jan. 15.—It has been asserted on 'Change, that the Queen, yielding to the necessity in which she is placed, has consented to the convocation of the Cortes, and has changed the Ministry. The President of the new cabinet is said to be the Marquis de las Amarillas.

The news, whether true or false, produced some improvement in Spanish Stock; the French Funds also recovered a little.

The only news from the frontier that is worth mentioning, is that of a new combat on the 8th, with the Carlists commanded by Zabala; in consequence of which they were again dispersed.

The letters from Bayonne speak also of the arrival at Vittoria of 1000 recruits, who are to be immediately incorporated with the troops.

The letters from Bologna to Jan. 5, say that several persons of distinction at Modena have come to Bologna to escape the new persecutions which have lately taken place in the Duchy. Among these persons is the son of Count Coaapni, ex-Governor of Modena, M. Garofoli, ex-Chief of the Police, Marquis Campori, and some of the Guard of Honor of the Duke.

Brussels, Jan. 15—Captain Bauhen set out for Berlin yesterday. A dreadful hurricane on the 4th of this month, did great damage in the city of Mayence and on the Rhine. Of 14 mills on the river, three only remain; all the others were swept away by the waves, and entirely destroyed.

Barcelona, Jan. 3.

We have just been witnesses of most remarkable events. A Captain General Llander, in contact with our municipality (Ayuntamento) has sent an embassy to the Queen to intimate to her the wishes of the province, and the resolutions which they had just adopted. The following are the conditions:—

1. That the Spaniards receive a Representative Government, with the liberties connected with it.
2. The suppression of the abbeys and all the monkish rabble (*y demas frayleses canalla.*
3. The liberty of the press.
4. The reform of the clergy.
5. The distribution of its property among the people.
6. The suppression of the tithes and other imposts injurious to farmers and land owners.

The above was forwarded to the Queen, after having received the sanction of Llander's colleagues, among them Quesado and Mariello.

Famine in Russia.—The Swabian Mercury gives the following letter dated Odessa, Nov. 22—"The general dearth becomes very alarming, and it is impossible to foretell what may ensue. Every article that forms the food of man is becoming daily more and more scarce and dear. Meat alone is cheap, and this is because the graziers are obliged to kill their cattle for want of fodder. There are whole villages in the environs of Odessa that are entirely deserted, the inhabitants having left them, in hopes of finding bread elsewhere. The sea of Azoff is no longer navigable, so that we have no chance of receiving supplies from the opposite shore.

A soldier named Brooks recently returned to England, after fifteen years of hard service in the East Indies, and found his wife married to a Mr. Rogers, who she had blessed with three children. On complaint of Brooks, his wife was brought before a Bench of magistrates, who, after thorough investigation of the affair, decided that she must leave Rogers and live with Brooks, and cautioned any person from molesting or attempting to seperate them. To this arrangement the lady appeared willing to accede. The eyes of Brooks brightened, but the brow of poor Rogers wore a gloomy aspect, when their decision was made known.

Lehigh Coal Reduced.

THE Lehigh Company have fixed the following as the retail prices, until further notice, for coal which may be sold in the season commencing 1st of January, 1834, viz:

HARD COAL,
Five dollars and twenty five cents per ton of 2240 lbs.
SOFT COAL,
Four dollars and seventy-five cents per ton of 2240 lbs.

At the above prices the Coal will be delivered at the doors of purchasers within the limits of the city or adjoining districts.

The SOFT COAL, mentioned above, ignites rather easier than the Hard, and burns freer, on which account many consumers prefer it.

LIME-BURNERS' COAL.
The prices for Lime-burner's Coal, in the yards, are, for any quantity under fifty tons, two dollars and seventy-five cents per ton; for fifty tons and upwards, two dollars and fifty cents.

Apply at the office of the Company, No. 78 South Second street, opposite Gray's Alley, or at the Scale House in Front street, above Callowhill. jan11—tf

To Cash Purchasers.
SILKS, LACES, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c.

THE subscriber having commenced business since the reduction of the duties, is enabled to offer inducements to those who purchase for cash or acceptances. JOHN [illegible]
march 22—[illegible] No. 173 Market st. north side, above 4th.

Philadelphia Prices Current

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1834.

ASHES—				1st sort, 1833, lbs		23	24
Pot,	cwt	4 50		MOLASSES..duty 5 cts per g.			
Pearl,		5 50		New Orleans,		30	32
BUTTER,	lb	10½	11½	Sugar-house, Eastern,		45	47
Extra No. 1		11		do. New York,		47	49
No. 2,		10		do. Philad.		50	
No. 3,		8		do. Steam,		50	
COAL,				Trinidad,		29	30
Lehigh,	ton	5	5 50	Porto Rico,		34	35
Schuylkill,		5		English French Isl.		30	32
COFFEE..Duty..free				Havana & Matanzas,		28	30
Java,		11½	13	MACKEREL			
St. Domingo,		11½	12	No. 1,	bbl	6 37½	
Porto Rico,		12	13	No. 2,		5 37½	
Cuba,		12	14	No. 3,		3 75	4
Maracaibo,		11½	13	OIL			
Laguira,		12	13	Linseed, Am. from store,		83	86
Jamaica,		11½	12	do. Dutch,			
Rio,		11½	12	Whale,	gal.	31	35
COTTON..Duty..3 cts per lb.				Sperm. winter,		1 10	
Louisiana,		12	14	do. summer,			95
Mobile,				PLASTER PARIS			
N. Ala. and Ten.		11	14	In Delaware,	ton	3 50	
S. C. and Geo.		10½	12½	In Schuylkill,		3 50	
N. C. and Va.		10	12	SEEDS			
FREIGHTS				Clover,	bush	4 50	5 50
To Pittsburgh, per wagon,	100 lbs	2 50	2 75	Flaxseed, rough,		1 60	1 67
do. via canal,				do. clean,	cask		
Wheeling, pr wag.				Timothy,	cask	16	
Pottsville, via canal,	ton			Herds,	bush		
Salt, via steamboat				Orchard grass,		1 87½	2
FLOUR and MEAL				WHISKEY			
Superfine,	bbl	4 75	5	Rye, in bbls		25	
Fine,		4 50		do. hhds		22	23
Rye,		3 75		do. from wagons		22	23
Middling		3		WOOL			
Corn meal,		2 75		Prime, Saxony fleece,	lb.	70	80
do. in hhds		12 50		Am. wash. full blood,		65	70
GRAIN				do. ¾ blood,		55	60
Rye Pennsylv.		67	70	do. ½ blood,		50	55
Rye, Southern,		65	66	do. ¼ and com.		40	45
Wheat, Pennsylv.		1 00		Am. unwash. full bl'd.		28	35
do. South.	bush.	1 05		do. ¾ blood,		27	30
Corn, L. C. white,		48		do. ½ blood,		25	27
do. L. C. yellow,		55		do. ¼ and com.		20	22
do. U. C. round,		57		Super. pulled lambs,		50	55
Oats, Pennsylv.		37		No. 1..do.		45	50
Southern,		28		No. 2..do.		37	42
Barley, Eastern,		70		No. 3..do.		27	32
do. Pennsyl.		65	70	Saxony, clean,		75	85
HOPS,				Spa. sheep, E.F. & S.		60	90
				do. lambs,		60	75

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, March 1, 1834.

The Printing and Publication Office of this paper is now removed to No. 36 Carter's Alley, 3d door below 3d st. between Chesnut and Walnut.

We are continually in the receipt of letters from all parts of the country, written by persons who wish to subscribe to some one of our publications. On many of these letters we are left to pay the postage, though they contain no remittance, and many of them not even a promise to pay. One individual says he will remit as soon as he receives the first number: we conceive he can as readily remit *before* he gets it, as he can afterwards. Another lives in a State where no notes under five dollars are current, and so promises to forward the money when an opportunity occurs, to such we would suggest the propriety of joining with some persons who is also desirous of subscribing, or with a subscriber who may be in arrears, and the two remitting a five dollar note. Where small notes are in circulation, they can be conveniently remitted.

The Glorious Experiment.

The most decided effects attend the operation of the President's experiment in regard to the currency. Like the touch of a magician's wand, the effect is instantaneous, and the experiment is no sooner made than the aspect of things is immediately changed. Smiling plenty, full employment, success and prosperity, give place to haggard want, bankruptcy and ruin. Here are a few of the results of this *glorious* scheme. We quote from the New York Daily Advertiser.

The Dover Manufacturing Company, at Dover, N. Hampshire, have stopped one mill of 6000 spindles which employed 250 hands, and manufactured 300,000 lbs. of cotton per annum.

The New Market M. Co. one mill of 4000 spindles, and as they make coarse goods, they have discharged but 150 hands, though they consumed 200,000 lbs. of cotton.

Nashua M. Co. one mill, 5000 spindles, 250 hands, consumed 300,000 lbs. cotton.

Great Falls M. Co. have given orders to stop their WOOLEN MILL, which employed 200 hands, and consumed value on an average 75 per ct.—300,000 lbs. of wool, about two-thirds of which was American.

Dedham Woolen Mill has discharged 200 hands and lessened their manufacture 300,000 lbs. of wool, principally American.

Present result of the experiment, on four manufacturing establishments, 1100 hands discharged, 800,000 lbs. of cotton and 600,000 lbs. of wool less consumed. How advantageous this experiment will prove to the farmer, to the manufacturer, the laborer, and the merchants, we leave to the public to determine, when upon four manufacturing companies alone it has already produced such results.

From the New Orleans Advertiser, of a late date, we take the following, premising that such is the tone of the leading business newspapers throughout the country.

The pressure is severe and is becoming so great, that money cannot be obtained from any quarter. We have heard of large sums on good men having a year to run, discounted at 20 per cent., and good notes are daily discounted at two and a half per cent. per month.

MR. HOLCOMB.

The speech made by this gentleman, a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, from this city, on the bill to abolish public executions, is represented, by our attentive Harrisburg correspondent, to have been one of his happiest efforts. We may add, appropriately here, that the zeal and attention to the business and interests of his constituents, as well as his able efforts in behalf of laudable public objects, displayed by Mr. Holcomb, meet the decided approbation, and elicited the gratitude of his numerous friends in this community.

LITERARY NOTICES.

UNIVERSAL ATLAS.

Mr. H. S. Tanner, has just issued No. 9 of this elegant periodical. It contains 1st, a map of Asia and Oceana; 2d, map of Greece, Candia, &c.; 3d, map of Mexico and Guatemala; 4th, map of the West Indies, constructed from the most recent and authentic documents. The maps are twelve by fourteen inches in size, engraved, coloured, and printed on paper of the first quality, in a truly elegant style.

The Law Library for March has been issued. In our last number we adverted, in general terms, and the excellent plan of this truly admirable periodical, and bore our testimony to the faithfulness of its execution. We have the pleasure of numbering among our patrons, many gentlemen belonging to the profession for whom the *Law Library* is designed, and we feel that we are only within the line of our duty, in heartily recommending it to their attention.

The number for *March*, issued several days since, (the punctuality of publication, is another recommendation) contains *two works complete*.

1st. Forms of declarations, &c. prepared in conformity with the new general rules of all the courts, intended principally for the use of Attornies in drawing affidavits to hold to bail, declarations, particulars of demand, &c. with practical notes and directions. The whole by Charles Henwell, Esq. a distinguished barrister of the Inner Temple.

This occupies about half the number, and we should suppose that no lawyer would be without it.

2d. An Essay on the law of uses, by William Floyar Cornish, Esq. an admirable work, and valuable to every lawyer.

These two works, beautifully printed and included in a single number of the Library, of two hundred and thirty pages, are furnished to the *subscribers* for that periodical, for *eighty-three cents*. The English cost of both, in the English dress, is nearly *six dollars*.

We feel confident that every lawyer in business would subscribe for the "Law Library," if he were to see it.

It is issued monthly, under the editorial superintendance of Judge Sergeant, and J. C. Louber, by John S. Littell, No. 11 George street, Philadelphia, at $10 per annum.

The twenty ninth number of the "American Quarterly Review" is printed, and will be ready for distribution at the stated period. The subjects of the several articles are—1. Miss Aikin's Memoirs of the Court of Charles 1st. 2. Anthon's Classical Dictionary. 3. Slavery among the Romans. 4. Musical Style. 5. Mrs. Willard's Letters. 6. Dwight's Hartford Convention. 7. Walpole's Correspondence. 8. Madden's Infirmities of Genius. 9. England and America.

SAFETY BANKS.

We publish in another column an official statement of the situation of the state banks of New York, to which we would ask the serious attention of our readers, especially those who are not yet convinced of the fallacy of the experiment now being made in regard to the establishment of a national currency, by means of the state banks. It will be seen that the statement presents but a sorry picture of the condition of the Safety Fund Banks, as regards solidity, and that it is calculated to excite and increase, rather than allay the apprehensions which already exist in the public mind. Twelve of these banks, having in circulation notes to the amount of two millions five hundred and twenty-three thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars (2,523,775,) have in their vaults specie to the amount of seventy-seven thousand and sixty-two dollars ($77,062)—or, in plainer words, twelve of these Safety Fund Banks have in their possession, *one dollar in specie to every thirty-four in paper, in circulation!*

No man of reflection will pretend to say that these banks are in a secure situation. Supposing them to be governed by faithful and experienced officers, in the event of a run at their counters, were would they be? Any individual with fifty or sixty thousand dollars in his pocket, could close their doors, and compel them to suspend operations. And these are the banks which are to establish a *national currency*—banks, the notes of which in the city of New York are subject to five per cent discount, and which, in this city will scarcely be received under any circumstances!

The New York Courier, in relation to this subject, states the following—

The farmers who receive, and keep on hand, the paper of some of these banks, are in utter ignorance, as to the real situation of them. Take, for example, the following, viz: Poughkeepsie, Tanners, Ulster, Catskill, Hudson River, Otsego, Madison county, Ithaca, and Chemung Canal Banks. They have paper in circulation to the amount of upwards of *two millions* of dollars, and only *fifty-three thousand* dollars, among the whole of them, to redeem this enormous sum. Or in other words, they have in specie, *two cents* and *five mills*, for every paper dollar. Is not this an alarming fact? And does not every thinking man perceive, that a Wall street broker can, in a few hours, sweep the whole of these banks of every cent of specie they have in their vaults? And who doubts the dispositon of these brokers to do it, if they can make their two per cent. on the first movement, and afterwards purchase from the laboring man his bills of these broken banks at thirty or forty cents on the dollar? But there is one of the banks above named, that has about *three hundred and fifty thousand* dollars of notes out, and only *one cent* in specie for each dollar. Yet the Bank commissioners have the temerity to assert that they are not only in a sound condition, but able to withstand a shock. Preposterous.

In 1833, the total circulation of bank notes, out of the city, was a fraction over *eight millions* of dollars, and they held *five hundred thousand* dollars in specie, to redeem it. What is now the fact? They have out in paper, more than *ten millions five hundred thousand* dollars, and hold about *six hundred thousand* dollars specie. Thus within the last year, the banks out of the city of New York, have added to their specie, about *one hundred thousand* dollars, and increased, during the same period, the amount of their notes *two millions five hundred thousand* dollars. These are the benefits of your Safety Fund system. For banks, thus circumstanced, to talk of paying specie, when a pressure comes upon them (and come it will, sooner or later,) is supremely ridiculous. In the height of a panic it cannot be done.

☞ *Our Correspondents are requested to be chary of remitting these notes to us, as in case the discount on them increases in this city, we can only credit the remittances with the nett amount for which they sell to brokers.*

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

A meeting of citizens, unprecedented for its size, character and respectability, was held in this city, in front of the new Exchange, on Saturday last, to hear the report of the delegates, appointed to proceed to Washington, with the memorial praying for a restoration of the public deposits. The number assembled is computed at ten thousand. John A. Brown, Esq. one of our leading merchants, presided. The report, which would occupy five columns of this paper, was read by Mr. McIlvaine, and listened to with deep attention. It details the operations of the delegates, and shows that the President continues determined to pursue the course so much complained of by the people. The following is an extract:

I have no hostility to the Bank; I am willing it should expire in peace; but if it does persist in its war with the Government, I have a measure in contemplation which will destroy it at once, and which I am resolved to apply, be the consequence to individuals what they may. The bank has in circulation ten millions of checks, which I have no doubt are illegal and which I will direct the State Banks to refuse in payment of the public revenue. These checks must then be returned upon the Bank, and will drain her of the specie she is hoarding. This measure I will apply unless the Bank desists from its course.

Here the Chairman remarked that the bank was perfectly aware of the design of the Executive in reference to the checks, and gave it as a reason for curtailing its discounts, and for retaining so large an amount of specie on hand. That daily and hourly applications for relief were made by our citizens to the bank, without effect. That the directors of that institution felt bound to husband their resources and stand on the defensive, while so serious a weapon is in the hands of the executive. Well, sir, replied the President, let them do right, and I will not injure them: but if they persist in measures which I deem oppressive and unjust, they must expect to feel my power. In the course of these remarks of which a plain and certainly not an exaggerated sketch has been attempted by your delegates, the President very frequently used the expression that HE was determined to place and to leave HIS government, where the sages who framed the Constitution found and left it. It occurred to several of the delegates to ask for an explanation of phrases which conveyed no distinct or tangible meaning to their minds. Their historical reading had taught them, that the framers of the Constitution found the government in anarchy and left it in order; that they found the currency and revenue in ruins, and left both in a state of exalted prosperity; and that one of the instruments by which this change has been effected, was a national bank, bearing almost equal date with the constitution itself—a bank of the same kind which the President had stigmatized as a monstrous contrivance above and against both the constitution and the law. Fearing however that it might lead to a controversy about facts and history, and unwilling to contend with one whose opportunities at least had been better than their own, they abstained from inquiries which their curiosity strongly urged, but which promised to lead to no useful result.

After the reading of the report, resolutions were introduced by Mr. Cope, expressing regret for the opposition of the executive, against measures necessary for the welfare of the people, and recommending that the people throughout the country, take a firm and decided stand, in behalf of their rights, and continue to petition Congress, until redress is obtained. A committee of safety, consisting of thirty respectable citizens, was appointed to correspond with similar committees throughout the country, and to aid in the adoption of such measures as may be considered necessary to relieve the distresses of the people.

"Jackson was wrong in removing the deposits," said one of his staunch supporters, who was present at the Exchange meeting on Saturday, "but I never can forget many of his good actions." "Which of those *good actions* do you most admire?" inquired a friend of ours, to whom he was speaking. "Why, *abolishing lotteries in this state*," said the Jacksonman—"I shall ever support him for that!"

A bill to provide for making a new and complete Map, and Geological Survey of the State, is now before the legislature of Maryland. The bill proposes, says the Baltimore American, to appoint annually a Topographical Engineer, and a Geologist, with an annual salary of two thousand dollars each, and a further allowance of necessary contingent expenses other than personal, not exceeding one thousand dollars. The duty of the Topographical Engineer is defined in the act. He is to collect the necessary information and make the necessary surveys to complete the Map of the State, according to the plan of Mr. Alexander, already adopted under a resolution of the General Assembly. He is also required to designate and describe, in connexion with the Geologist, all mineral deposites already known, or discovered in the course of the survey. The duty of the Geologist is also defined. He is directed to commence his labors with the "tertiary" formations at the southern extremity of the State, on the Chesapeake and Potomac, and follow the course of those waters up to their head, through the upper regions of the State.—Part of his duty, when not thus employed, is to analise all specimens of mineral substances or soils submitted to him. He is to report regularly to the Engineer. Both officers must report to the Legislature annually.

The sixth section of the new militia bill, lately reported in the Massachusetts legislature, provides, that if any standing company shall be without a commanding officer, it shall be the duty of the Selectmen of the town in which the company is located, *and of the Mayor and Alderman of the city of Boston*, to perform all the duties required by law of a commanding officer of the same; and they are hereby invested, in all respects, with the same authority—and if the Mayor and Aldermen or Selectmen of any town shall neglect to comply with the provisions of this section, they shall forfeit not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment to the use of the Commonwealth.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have now made out the accounts due from subscribers at the following places, and forwarded them to the gentlemen named below, who will in future act as agents for us, at those places. Our subscribers are particularly requested to pay them the amount of their bills, with as *little delay* as possible.

Wilmington, Del. Wm. H. Naff
Lafayette, Indiana, James Wylie, P. M.
Simpsonville, Kentucky, A. Burton, P. M.
Lebanon, Illinois, William Welch, P. M.
Cochranville, Pennsylvania, J. J. Monaghan.
Moscow, Clermont Co. Ohio, Samuel Kennedy, P.M.
Salem, Kentucky, John Bayless, P. M.
Fort Gaines, Georgia, John Dill, P. M.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Feb. 21.—Received from		*Received from*	
B. F. Perry, [nett]	$6 05	O. Hendricken, Esq.	10 00
$1 45 cents still due.		Joshua Chase, Esq.	9 00
Jno. G. Glenn,	5 00	H. Bartlett, Esq.	1 00
Phi Gamma Alpha Society, Hamilton College, N. York.	5 00	A. Dudley, Esq.	11 00
		N. B. Felton, Esq.	5 00
		C. B. Strange, Esq.	10 00
Harlow Keeler,	2 00	*Feb. 25.*	
A. Roberson,	2 00	Augustin Lynch,	10 00
Post Office Depart't,	16 00	Thos. H. Jackson,	20 00
C. Ives, Esq.	5 00	D. Adams, Esq.	2 00
E. Litchfield, Esq.	2 00	James Dewitt, Esq.	4 00
F. A. Zitman, Esq.	15 00	W. W. Wood, Esq.	6 00
Jno. Stockton, Esq.	2 00	Joseph Fifield, Esq.	10 00
R. B. Pace, Esq.	5 00	Saml. R. Finch, Esq.	5 00
Rich. M'Clure, Esq.	4 00	Ira Eddy, Esq.	1 00
Jas. Shivers, Esq.	5 00	John M'Master, Esq.	3 50
Wm. L. Owen, Esq.	5 00	T. Wortham, Esq.	5 00
Robt. Allen, Esq.	1 00	*Feb. 26.*	
Thos. J. Gray, Esq.	5 00	Saml. Owens, T. R. Jolly, J. W. Coffey, H. Coffey,	nett, 4 50
Wm. A. Dunlap,	2 50		
Feb. 22.			
Richard W. Sale,	5 00		
Geo. B. Arner,	3 00	Joseph C. Cloud,	5 00
W. J. Dale,	5 00	H. D. Palmer,	5 00
Yarnall Cooper,	5 00	H. C. Hays,	10 00
Hiram Slate,	10 00	H. J. Betts, Esq.	2 00
A. H. Summerton,	2 00	Sewall Prescott, Esq.	2 00
Jos. N. Hoskins,	5 00	N. N. Betts, Esq.	6 00
Bowen Buckman, esq.	2 00	Samuel Stone, Esq.	5 00
Geo. M'Cutchen, esq.	5 00	T. Coleman, Esq.	2 00
Jno. Hough, Esq.	8 00	H. Head, Esq.	2 00
Thos. Lindsey, Esq.	2 00	W. S. Lippincott, Esq.	2 00
Feb. 24.		S. J. Prosser, Esq.	2 00
Joseph Shuk,	5 00	S. Smoker, Esq.	2 00
J. R. Barr,	5 00	R. E. Weeks,	2 00
Henry Lorain,	5 00	*Feb. 27.*	
John W. Smith,	2 00	Chris. C. Barr, [nett]	1 75
Nath. March & Co.	60 85	James Barnett,	2 00
C. Comstock,	5 00	Henry Willis,	100 00
L. D. Handy,	5 00	Absalom Crawford,	2 00
Edw. C. Shackelford,	2 50	F. Slater,	5 00
J. P. Schooley, Esq.	5 00	Henry Bulkley,	3 00
W. Sherwood, jr. esq.	2 00	C. J. Orton, Esq.	4 00
Henry Wells, Esq.	9 00	Dorus Pettibone, Esq.	2 00
Sereno Wright, Esq.	4 00	John Weston, Esq.	2 00
T. Chamberlin, Esq.	14 00	D. Burr Wheeler, esq.	3 00
W. Smith, Esq.	6 00	P. E. Scott, Esq.	10 00
S. Winchester, Esq.	5 00	C. Dudley, Esq.	2 00
J. J. Davis, Esq.	5 00	Saml. T. Canby, Esq.	2 00
E. Y. Wimbell, Esq.	5 00	Rich. M'Clure, Esq.	2 00
Saml. Lewis, Esq.	2 00	John Wideman, Esq.	4 00

From our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, Feb. 27, 1834.

Mr. Atkinson: The time of the early part of Wednesday last week, in the Senate was occupied by the presentation of a number of petitions, and the offering of resolutions of an unimportant nature. Mr. McKean presented the proceedings of two public meetings, one held at Erie, and the other at Germantown, containing very opposite positions in relation to the cause of the public distress. One denounces the Senate and the other the President. After a few remarks from Mr. King, that gentleman moved that these proceedings should not be received; on this a most animated debate ensued, and they were both finally laid on the table. Mr. Wilkins then rose and concluded his speech on the Deposite question. Mr. Tyler then moved that the Senate adjourn, but on the request of Mr. Clay withdrew the motion. Mr. Clay wished, he said, to facilitate the transaction of business, and desired to make a proposition; the business of the Senate, like the currency of the country had become a good deal deranged and he could not but believe that the chair would be as much pleased with the removal of the Deposites on his table as the President was when he frisked the deposites from their legal place. Mr. Clay added that there were memorials to be presented, and executive business unfinished, and some members might be desirous to pay respect to the memory of Mr. Wirt by attending his funeral to-morrow, and under all these circumstances he moved to postpone this subject until Monday. This was agreed to, and on motion of Mr. Mangum the French spoliation Bill was made the order for Monday week. On motion of Mr. Calhoun the bill repealing the free act, was made the order for Monday fortnight. A memorial from New York merchants praying for an extension of the time of payment of revenue bonds was on motion of Mr. Clay referred to the Committee on Finance and the Senate adjourned.

In the House on Wednesday, Mr. Mardis spoke a long time in relation to the Deposites, when the hour having expired his remarks were suspended by proceeding to the order of the day, when a bill in relation to fortifications coming up, one section of which appropriates $79,000 for re-building Fort Delaware at the Pea Patch, Mr. Harper of your city supported the bill in an able speech. The House adjourned before the question was taken.

I cannot refrain here from inserting a sketch of a memorial from the city of Richmond, Virginia. The memorial said Mr. T. is signed by persons of all employments and pursuits, and presented an array of individuals who for intelligence and high moral character would compare with any similar number from any place in the union. They remonstrated against the late proceedings of the President and Secretary, as involving high assumptions of power. Firmly impressed from infancy, that to preserve liberty from overthrow, it was necessary to keep the three departments of government separate and distinct, they were fearfully alarmed at the late measures of the President, as drawing within the vortex of executive power, judicial and legislative functions. In the withdrawal of the Deposites, solemnly ratified to the Bank by its charter, these citizens recognise a breach of public faith and a violation of individual rights. Mr. Tyler said he would not now enter into details, but would follow Mr. Wilkins when he had concluded. He agreed most fully with the memorialists, who looked as their only hope to Congress. They ask not a renewal of the charter, but implore that a stable system may be introduced, not one resting on the will of the Executive, not a Treasury resting on agents appointed by the Executive, liable to be displaced at his pleasure, fleeting and ephemeral as whim, or caprice, or passion, or political motives might make them, but resting on law—permanent law. To such a measure do these memorialists look for the restoration of public confidence, and to such only can they look, or can the country look. Mr. Tyler said a few more words in relation to this strong memorial, declaring it was not from partizans &c. He was heard with much pleasure.

On Friday, Mr. Mardis of Alabama, kept the floor during the hour of business on the old subject, in which he talked of bringing the President to punishment as an absurdity. Next came up Mrs. Decatur's case which has not yet been disposed of to the eternal disgrace of the nation. The pittance for a support for the wife of such a man as Decatur has to be wrung from the public by the hardest process. More money has been probably lost in discussing the matter than would have satisfied her claim. This case occupied the remainder of the time of the House.

In the Senate Mr. Sprague of Maine presented a memorial from Portland signed by 600 voters declaring the distress of that quarter of the country to be entirely unprecedented, and that they saw no prospect of better times until Congress interposed. They believe that the ruin of the trade and commerce of the country is owing to the violation of law in illegally removing the public Deposites, which destroyed credit and confidence between the government and the people. After the memorial had been read, a warm debate ensued, when Mr. Forsyth talked again of the *experiment*, and said if the present one failed, they had another ready; thus it appears they anticipate that it will fail. He said the object was to break up the State Banks and return to a metallic currency! The silly legislators; while they are experimenting to see how long the cow will live without food she will die;—while the *Governors* of the people are dreaming of a metallic currency we shall come to a worse than a rag circulation, for if my accounts are correct just fears are entertained for the banks in the interior of the State of New York which it has been stated by their own showing have but one cent of specie for every dollar of paper! This paper forms almost an entire circulating medium all over the state of New York, parts of New Jersey, and *much* of it is going the rounds even in Ohio, whither it has been sent *to get it off*. But it will now return and crush the system to atoms; then where is the metallic currency of Mr. Rives and Mr. Forsyth—truly they would give us *iron* masters and stones for bread.

Six other memorials came in to the Senate in favor of the restoration, and Mr. Shepley made a lame recantation that there was no distress! he rather guessed there was *some*. Mr. Wilkins of *distressing memory* presented two memorials from Banks in Pittsburgh remonstrating against the acts of the Government, and praying for a restoration of the Deposites. He also presented a Jackson memorial from Pittsburgh.

Mr. Southard also presented three from New Jersey, and spoke eloquently on the Deposite question. One was from Trenton; another from 2700 voters from Burlington County, praying that the Deposites be returned speedily. Another from Monmouth county, N. J. was also presented.

A sensation was created in the Senate on Saturday, on which day it sat contrary to its usual custom, by the rising of Mr. Rives with a tender of his own resignation of a seat in that body. He made a neat speech, adverting to his peculiar position, the variance between his views on the Deposite question, and the instructions of the general assembly of Virginia to vote for their restoration. He had heretofore declared his sentiments and he still adhered to them, and he could not now give his vote in obedience to the instructions he had received from his state. In the face of these facts he could not retain his seat, and had but one course to follow, to give the legislature of Virginia an opportunity of sending another, who could conscientiously oblige his constituents. He intimated that the sacrifice of his seat was very unpleasant and made with great reluctance. So we go from day to day,—excitement on all hands; rumours of changes in the Senate which I believe are true to a greater extent than is generally supposed are frequently circulated here, but so you will perceive by the reports of Committees, the President says he would die the death of ten Spanish inquisitions rather than restore the Deposites, or recharter the Bank! So that the people must make up their minds to suffer for a year at least—unless *the House of Representatives* should cease to persevere in their determination to submit to the will of one man, to break all our manufacturers, turn our mechanics, and embarrass all the mercantile operations of the union.

Monday opened in the House with the reception of memorials on the currency topic, or rather a discussion upon the celebrated one from Berks county, Pennsylvania, in which Mr. Muhlenberg who presented it, proved his entire subserviency to the powers that be. He said, these petitions were a minority of his constituents, though he would not deny them to be a respectable minority. His duty he said compelled him to add, that he was requested by *some persons* to say, that many had been induced to sign this memorial by statements and colouring unfounded in truth! Mr. Binney asked if a copy of the memorial in German was attached as most of the subscribers probably understood no other language. Mr. M. said there was a copy in German but it had been detached for convenience. Mr. Binney again "I must beg to ask if it was so detached by the gentlemen who presented it." Mr. M. "Certainly," Mr. M'Kennan now took up the cudgels and let drive at Mr. Muhlenberg, declaring that many of the signers would shun the suggestion of attempting any deception. Mr. M. then said he would like to know how many of the signers were known to his colleague, and said something about the *underlings* who had signed it.

Mr. M'Kennan very properly in lieu of answering, asked Mr. M. to state to the House, the names of the underlings to whom he attributed deception, and his constituents might then judge of his correctness. The speaker asked if the names were embraced in the motion to be printed. Mr. Muhlenberg said no, and the memorial was ordered to be printed. Mr. M. will probably be called to a serious account by the patriotic citizens of Berks whose next ballots will certainly leave him at home as they ought to have done before. He got into Congress this session by petitioning his constituents to send him—told them his arrangements were all made to move to Washington, and now when they petition through him, he asperses and abuses them. He *shall* have his reward.

The debatement was further protracted by Mr. Watmough moving to print the names, and Mr. Binney said this motion had relation to an inquiry as to the original memorial; he wishes the German original to be laid before the House, as an answer to the suggestion whenever and wherever it might be made that the memorial had been submitted to the Germans in a language they did not understand. Unless the German copy was annexed he could see no reason for printing the names. He would simply request Mr. Muhlenberg to hand the German copy to the clerk. Mr. M. said he had no objection to that, or the printing of the names, Mr. Watmough demanded the yeas and nays on his motion, and after a speech from Mr. Sutherland, one from Mr. Turrill, and one from David Crockett &c. &c. the yeas were found to be 112 nays 90.

Davy Crockett made a queer speech—he said he was the only person in the House from Tenessee opposed to the administration, and hoped he might get in a few words now, that every one had his tongue clapper loose. Mr. Turrill of New Jersey thinks it a great thing to go to the expense of printing names. Sir, are we to stick at a few dollars in this, when the Globe is getting its thousands from the Post Office. It seemed to him to be like loading a 24 pounder to shoot a flea to be talking, talking in this manner. We spend thousands in discussing the printing of a matter that will not cost twenty-five dollars to do. This is called retrenchment. Letters from Tennessee he said told him every day they wanted this matter settled; they know very well there the character of the "Tennesee Farmer," who, when he takes any thing into his head will go on with it. The question now is whether we shall be under the old happy state of things or under a despot. He soon lost all command of his ideas, and with a long motion of his arm declared he could stand it no longer, and he wouldn't *that was a fact*, and sat down, when the House soon after adjourned.

In the Senate, Monday was rather better employed. Several petitions from New Haven and Hartford, the bank in that vicinity &c., all praying for the restoration of the Deposites were received, and Mr. Smith, who presented them made some close remarks till one o'clock. The petitions and resolutions being laid on the table at the request of the presenter in consequence of the arrival of the hour for the special order of the day, Mr. Tyler rose and spoke against the removal and in favor of their restoration till three o'clock when having concluded the Senate adjourned. Mr. Tyler is in poor health, but made a strong and favorable impression.

On Tuesday a memorial from Burke County, N. C. in Senate, occasioned a warm debate, when Mr. Mangum made a fluent and energetic speech, declaring boldly who were the authors of our present distress, and denouncing them most fearlessly. In the course of the debate Mr. Webster brought the conduct of the editors of the Globe into prominent view, and completely refuted one of their misrepresentations. Petitions from Connecticut, disapproving the Removal were referred to the Committee on Finance. One from Cumberland, N. J. from 800 signers for the restoration and re-charter was likewise referred, and various petitions praying for relief were presented.

In the House on Tuesday a bill was reported by Mr. Chilton to extend the provisions of the act for the relief of the surviving revolutionary officers and soldiers passed in 1833. It was twice read and committed. The Deposite question was then resumed, and Mr. Mardis spoke for a considerable time, and the House adjourned.

So you see we get along with this great question of usurpation very gradually. What we now want is vania legislature, and still more it is now THE SOLEMN DUTY OF EVERY TOWN, VILLAGE AND COUNTY in the union to send petitions to Congress before it is too late, and before the country is involved in one great and general state of RUIN which threatens every man and every interest from Maine to Louisiana, to say nothing of the danger of the Constitution. I believe the House of Representatives will change, and that petitions, numerous petitions, will effect this. Let every man of influence in his neighbourhood turn his energies to the good work or the country is *ruined for years.*

Yours &c.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

On Wednesday last, a message from the Governor of Pennsylvania, was sent to the Legislature, stating that of the temporary loan of $300,000, recently authorised by the legislature, to meet demands arising out of the failure of the Messrs. Allens, to comply with their contract, $25,000 still remains undisposed of; and for the balance of the last year's loan, amounting to $729,000, which had been thrown into the market, not a bid was received. This disappointment was as unexpected as it was extraordinary. He says it is not owing to want of credit in the State, or to any mismanagement of its administration, but attributes it to the excitement and alarm "got up in relation to a supposed general pressure, said now to be prevalent." To the United States Bank, the Governor points his finger, and accuses it of being the cause of this disappointment! "A milder and more liberal course" might have obtained for it a renewal of its charter, and the return of the deposites. In the mean time, the balance of the above loans undisposed of, will be again put in the market, there to remain until negotiated. He also recommends a law to be passed forthwith, authorising a call upon the State banks which by their charters are bound to loan the commonwealth five per cent upon their capital actually paid in, for a compliance with that provision. Until money is procured from some quarter, an immediate suspension of the public works is indispensable. We forbear any remarks on this procedure of the Governor, which caused a strong sensation in this community, further, than that, as we are credibly informed, the Governor's *expressed* opinion, forty-eight hours before the delivery of the message, was directly the reverse.

There is an association in Dublin, known as the *Beef Steak Club*, the anniversary of which is celebrated by a public dinner.

Marshall's Concentrated

Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, for the cure of

Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin,	Scaly Eruptions,
Pimples or Pustules on the Face,	Pains in the bones,
Biles which arise from impure habit of body,	Rheumatism, Tetter
	Scrofula or King's Evil
	White Swellings,
	Syphilitic Symptoms

And all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of mercury, &c.

THIS very convenient and active Syrup is with confidence offered to the Medical Faculty and the public, as possessing in an eminent degree, all the virtues of Sarsaparilla in its most concentrated form; being prepared by a new and improved process which extracts all the active matter of the root. It will be found much superior in efficacy to the Syrups, Compound Fluid Extracts, and other preparations of Sarsaparilla, all which being prepared by the formulas of the London and Dublin Colleges, are necessarily weak and inert, the virtues of the Sarsaparilla being injured and destroyed by long and continued boiling. See Bacon & Wood's Dispensatory.

To the good quality of the root and the peculiar method of preparation is to be attributed the success that has uniformly attended the exhibition of this medicine; and those who have heretofore been disappointed in the use of Sarsaparilla, will find the concentrated Syrup not only an effectual remedy for the complaints above mentioned, but singularly efficacious in Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ulcers of the Throat and Legs, Eruptions in Children, Erysipelas, Piles, diseases of the Liver, Scorbutic Complaints &c., and at the same time the safest medicine that can be resorted to, giving strength and increase of health to the whole system.

Prepared only, at Marshall's Drug and Chemical Store, 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank, Philada. and sold also by A. S. and E. Roberts, 3d street, near and to the Pennsylvania Bank, Cave and Shaffer's corner of Sixth and Market sts. Robert F. Preston, corner of Eleventh and Locust sts. Geo. Bedwell corner of Third and Tammany sts. Marshall C. Slocum, New York, Lowe and Reed, Boston.
mar 1—6t*

Short Hand.

JUST Published and for sale, a new and beautiful edition of Gould's SHORT HAND, with eighteen fine copperplate engravings, adapted to the present state of literature in the United States. Also just published, *The American Repository of Arts, Sciences and Useful Literature*, vols. 1, 2, and 3. All orders to be sent to S. C. Atkinson, Philadelphia, or T. H. Jackson, New York. mar 1—tf

Museum, for February, 1834,

Just published by E. Littell & T. Holden, 21 Minor st.

CONTENTS—Pate. Three Maries at the Tomb of Christ. The late King of Spain. The Universe and its Author. Jacob Faithful. The Miller Correspondence. State and Relations of the Turkish Empire. Life and Posthumous Work of Archdeacon Coxe. Exhumation of Major Andre. Horace. Southey. Montgomery. Grahame. Hogg. Experiment to open an Intercourse with China. American Voyages of Discovery. The Three Maries. Cousin on European Education. Education of the Blind. The Theban League. Crabbe. Algiers.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received. Terms, $6 per annum. feb 8—tf

ALMANACK.				
1834. MARCH.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Saturday,	6 25	5 35	7 1	
2 Sunday,	6 24	5 36	7 54	D. H. M.
3 Monday,	6 23	5 37	8 48	
4 Tuesday,	6 21	5 39	9 42	Last 2 7 46
5 Wednesday,	6 20	5 40	10 36	New 10 6 14
6 Thursday,	6 19	5 41	11 25	First 18 9 29
7 Friday,	6 18	5 42	12 11	Full 25 1 14
8 Saturday,	6 16	5 44	12 48	Last 31 8 31

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society receive deposits on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 7 o'clock P. M. until 9, at their office, No. 330 North Third below Green street.

Mechanics' and Working Men's Library Company. A stated meeting of this institution will be held on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms, No. 43 North Fifth street. An Election for officers.
J. W. DAVIS, Secretary.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3d ult. by the Rev. Thomas Porter, the Rev. Mark Robinson, Primitive Methodist Minister, to Miss Maria Myers, of Kensington.

On the 1st ult. by the Rev. Mark Robinson, Mr. John Williams, to Miss Susan White, both of Penn Township.

On the 15th ult. by the Rev. Mark Robinson, Mr. John Beeber, to Miss Jane Lard.

On the 11th ult. in this city, by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, Edward C. Richards, of New York, to Miss Ann Augusta, daughter of the late Judge Blair, of Charlotte county, Va.

In St. Paul's Church, Chester, on the 13th ult. by the Rev. John B. Clemson, Mr. George Martin, to Miss Isabella Griffith.

On the 20th ult. by John Swift, Esq. Mayor, William Dorsey, to Elizabeth K. daughter of the late Dr. Alexander Knight, all of this city.

On the 18th, by the Rev. Peter Wolle, Mr. James S. Steelman, to Miss Mary T. Gillespie, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 20th ult. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Joseph M. Thomas, to Lydia, daughter of the late Anthony Cuthbert, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 20th ult. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Samuel W. De Coursey, formerly of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to Sarah Jane, daughter of P. M. Lafourcade, Esq. of this city.

On Thursday, 20th ult. by John Swift, Esq. Mayor, Lewis D. Lukins, to Anna Smith, all of Delaware county.

On the 20th ult. by Edward Yardley, Esq. Stacy C. Buckman, to Sarah Ann Briggs, both of Newtown, Bucks county.

On Sunday evening, the 23d ult. by the Rev. S. W. Fuller, Mr. Thomas Monks, to Mrs. Mary Wilt, all of this city.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. Esaias Z. Stevens, to Miss Margaret Weaver.

On 5th day, 20th, by Saml. Davis, Esq. John E. Levis, to Elizabeth B. Morris, of Delaware county.

On the 13th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Grant, Mr. William McPhail, of Philadelphia, to Miss Anna Maria Ferris, of Gloucester county, N. J.

On Tuesday evening, 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Winchester, Mr. Samuel S. Gaskins, of Baltimore, to Miss Jane, daughter of the late Wm. Thompson, of this city.

On the 16th ult. by the Rev. J. C. Clay, Mr. John Stinson, to Miss Mary Winner, both of Southwark.

On the 22d ult. by the same, Mr. Wm. Paine, to Miss Sarah Harris, both of Southwark.

On Tuesday evening, the 18th ult. by the Rev. George Mintzer, Mr. Charles Rutter, of Berks County, to Miss Mary Ann, only daughter of Jesse Ives, Esq. of Pottstown, Pa.

On the 5th ult. by John Swift, Esq. Mayor, Jos. W. Griffith, to Susan, daughter of the late John Hoskins, Esq. of Burlington, N. J.

On Tuesday evening, 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Judson, Mr. John Hendricks, to Miss Ann Louisa Evil, all of Southwark.

On Tuesday evening, 26th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Mr. Joseph P. Hamelin, to Mrs. Sarah R. Lawrence, all of this city.

DEATHS.

On the 20th ult. after a severe and lingering illness, which he bore with christian resignation, Mr. John Umsted, in the 37th year of his age.

On the evening of the 20th ult. in the 24th year of his age, Joseph Phipps.

On Tuesday morning, the 20th ult., Elizabeth Eckard, wife of John Eckard, in the 30th year of her age.

On the morning of the 20th ult., Catharine Conly.

On Thursday morning, 20th ult. Mr. Reuben Allen, of this city, in the 42d year of his age.

On Wednesday, the 19th ult. Mr. Wendal Whiteman, in the 73d year of his age.

On the 21st ult. of scarlet fever, Francis Joseph Timmins, son of Francis and Ann Timmins, aged 3 years, 10 months, and 15 days.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Abraham Freeland, in the 27th year of his age.

On Friday morning, the 21st ult in the 24th year of her age, Miss Lucy Brooke, second daughter of Mr. Robert Brooke.

On the morning of the 21st ult. at her residence, No. 6 Pine street, Mary, wife of H. Dailey, and daughter of the late John Messenger, Esq. of Park Gate Hall, near Wigton, in the county of Cumberland, England.

On the 24th ult. in the 27th year of her age, [illegible] wife of [illegible]

On Friday morning, 21st ult. Miss Elizabeth Clayton, in the 68th year of her age.

On the 20th ult. after a short illness, Mary Catharine, infant daughter of George S. Goyer.

At New Orleans, in Oct. last, Capt. Charles Tucker, of New York, in the 54th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, Jesse Ann Alexander, in the 17th year of her age.

On the evening of the 23d inst. in the 29th year of his age, Thomas Phipps.

On Saturday morning, at 5 o'clock, George Bolton Lowndes, Esq. in the 72d year of his age.

On the afternoon of the 22d inst. in the 25th year of his age, Jonathan Hoffman, Jr.

On Saturday evening, in the 24th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Ash, daughter of the late Henry Shindler.

On Monday morning, 24th inst. George, eldest son of W. H. Nauman, in the 4th year of his age.

On the 24th instant, Mrs. Ann Hummel, aged 35 years.

On Sunday morning, 23d ult. Mary Haigh, wife of Jno. Haigh, of Frankford, aged 36 years, a native of Manchester, England.

On Sunday morning, 23d inst. Richard Bell, aged 56 years.

On the 8th of December last, in Yorkshire, England, Thomas Kelland, Esq. formerly a resident of the city of Philadelphia.

In West Springfield, Mass. on the 13th inst. Mr. Elisha Perkins, aged 87, a revolutionary pensioner, and on the same day, seven hours afterwards, his wife, Mrs. Louisa Perkins, aged 82. They had lived together sixty four years.

On the evening of the 25th inst. John W. Sharp, eldest son of John Sharp, Jr. Merchant, in the 13th year of his age.

At his residence in West Chester, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., Gen. Isaac D. Barnard, in the 43d year of his age.

On Monday, 24th inst. Mrs. J. F. Girard, late of Kingston, Jam. wife of Mr. Fabricus Girard, aged 43 years.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. Hannah Simpson, in the 54th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, the 25th inst. Catharine M'Clean, daughter of the late John M'Clean, in the 17th year of her age.

Suddenly, on the 17th inst. Mr. George Washington McLaughlin, in the 33d year of his age.

On the 24th inst., Mr. Charles Peter Brochet, aged about 55 years.

On Tuesday, the 25th inst. in the 56th year of his age, Mr. Ebenezer Clark.

On Wednesday, 19th inst. suddenly, Mr. Augustus Carroll, aged 15 years.

On Tuesday, 25th inst. Mr. Spencer Dewees, in the 54th year of his age.

At St. Francisville, Louisiana, on the 10th January, 1834, Robert C. Lippincott, son of Jacob C. Lippincott, of New Jersey, in the 27th year of his age.

At Natchez, Mississippi, on the 24th December, 1833, Charles H. Coles, of Philadelphia, in the 20th year of his age.

At Wilmington, Del. on Tuesday morning, the 25th inst. in the 19th year of her age, Elizabeth C., daughter of Henry Stiles, of the Northern Liberties.

At Cedar Swamp, L. I. on the 14th of 2d mo. Charles Willis, in the 65th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

DIED, a few days since at his residence in Thornbury township, Delaware county, Pa. Abner Hoopes, aged about 65 years. In the death of this amiable man, those who knew him best realise a privation not easily to be forgotten; the writer of this passing notice, has known him intimately for about 30 years, and can say with sincerity, that he believes few men have deviated less from the strict path of rectitude; he was, as a man, honest and correct; as a husband, kind and exemplary; as a parent, loving and affectionate; as a neighbour, unassuming and respectful; as a citizen, in an eminent degree, valuable and useful; as a friend, he possessed a candour of sentiment, and a nobleness of soul, which were calculated to unite brother to brother, and man to his fellow man. He was truly "a distinguished link of being's endless chain—midway from nothing to a deity!" Although we mourn his loss, it would be impious to complain; let us mourn for those who survive him, and endeavour to emulate the virtues of the deceased.

There were 86 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—35 of which were of adults and 51 children. By consumption 19, marasmus 1, small pox 9. 28 under one year of age. 5 were in the Alms-house—and 19 people of colour.

Report of interments in the city of Baltimore, for the last week, ending 25th inst. Males 21, females 24—45. Of which number 15 were colored persons, 14 free, 3 slaves. Diseases, consumption 8; measles 4; scarlet fever 4, &c.

Tan-Yard, &c. for Rent.

THE subscriber will lease for a few years, a Tannery, Dwelling house, and a few acres of land, situated on the Gap and Newport turnpike, near Cochranville, Chester Co. The location is desirable, as the neighbourhood is healthy, bark cheap and retail custom extensive and good. The yard is stocked profitably, and every thing in good order for any person wishing to establish, immediately, in a successful business, on moderate terms.

Reference, Timothy Abbott & Co. Philadelphia. Benj. Webb, Wilmington, or the subscriber. J. J. MONAGHAN.
mar 1—6t*

Ohio Yearly Meeting.

AT one of the sittings of Ohio Yearly Meeting, held in Mount Pleasant, 9th month, 1833.—The following committee, appointed by said meeting in 1828, are directed to renew the offer of compromise with our Orthodox Friends, on the terms heretofore made, which is as follows:—

DEAR FRIENDS—We agree to propose to you that equitable division of the property belonging to said meeting, be made, either by dividing the time so that the meeting house shall accommodate both parties, or that a fair estimate of the value of the property be made, and that the party holding said property, pay to the other a relinquishment of their rights—agreeable to the number of the relative parties—and if you accede to this proposal, it is further proposed, that you appoint a like committee to meet us at the Yearly Meeting House in Mount Pleasant, to enter into an amicable arrangement to effect said object, and notify us thereof.

Joseph Updegraff,	Joseph Hoy'n,
Samuel Richards,	David Benedfield,
Thomas Vickers,	Elisha Wm. Hong,
James Cope,	William Robinson,
James Tolerton,	Thomas Berry,
Isaac James,	George Cope,
George Garretson,	Committee.

Dec. 22—3t*

To Agents and Subscribers.—*On looking over the accounts of many thousand subscribers in different parts of the country, we regret to find that very many of our Agents neglect to collect and remit the subscriptions with the degree of punctuality which is necessary for our purposes, or for the satisfaction of subscribers. Subscriptions are frequently paid to Agents, who neglect to remit them, in which case the subscriber appears on our books to be in debt, when he is not so. Should he appear two years in arrears, his name is struck off the list, and he is taxed with the postage of a letter demanding payment. This brings about an explanation, costing him more postage, and occasioning us the loss of a subscriber, with much additional labour in tracing the account, writing to the Agent, with other inconveniences, which we are anxious to avoid; having already a great press of business in conducting our accounts. Our Agents will therefore observe in future, that unless the money is remitted with such directions as to enable us to pass it directly to the credit of the subscriber, we shall erase from our list all of them who appear two years in debt, no matter where they reside—whether in the same town with the agent or not. Subscribers also who have paid an Agent, and find their papers stopped without their desire, will be able to know the reason, and should immediately apply to him, and not to us, for an explanation, and insist that the money they have paid be immediately remitted to this office.*

Imperious necessity requires a strict adherence to this rule.

Tailors and Tailoring.

Beware of Catchpenny Rules!

JUSTICE compels me to give notice, when such are offered to the trade within my knowledge, and by the designing, with a view of speculating on the credulity of the uninformed. The veil is removed, and Mr. J. H. Chappell appears before you according to his assertions, but not in fact as the inventor of what he calls a Spherical System, and puffs it as superior to all other Rules.

Now be it known to the trade, that this supposed recent invention of new principles is altogether a mistake, or a hoax, on the part of Mr. Chappell, the principles of measurement which he offers as his new invention, may be found in some of the numbers of the Tailors' Archetypes, published by Allen Ward several years back, and consequently are not new; and as for his lately discovered Elastic Square, I have had the same useless appendage lying among the rubbish of my office several years, not as his, but as my own invention, which I had laid aside, if it had been useful, the Trade should have had it long ere this. But would you believe that Mr. Chappell has tried to palm the paltry thumb concern upon a respectable jury of Master Tailors as a new invention, and for which he presumed they would award to him the hundred dollars premium, which Ward, the author of the Protractor System, offers for the best system of tailoring. Yes, reader, Mr. C. had that presumption, notwithstanding Ward convinced all present at the first meeting, that Mr. C.'s apparatus and measurement were familiar to him, and even before Mr. C. gave any illustration, Ward produced from among his old rubbish, the same kind of apparatus and drafts to suit, and explained their use by application, and offered to prove that the principle had been long abandoned as inferior to the Protractor, but still Mr. C. persisted to show the superiority of the rule. In the vain hope of establishing the idea that he was the inventor of the Rule or System, He has failed to convince the jury of that fact, and he failed still further to convince them of its merits, after giving them more than two weeks' instruction upon his supposed invention. In the course of which time the majority of the judges became more and more convinced of the inferiority of Mr. C.'s Spherical System. He then made one desperate effort and proposed to give practical proof of the matter, his System by cutting a coat; they allowed him so to do, and he measured for and cut and had made a coat by his supposed invention; but alas for him—for here was proof positive, in the cut of his coat, that his System was incorrect. [illegible] that he would have nothing more to do with it, and the other judges made out a short report, stating that they had attended to their duties assigned them, and reported that the Protractor System was in their opinion the best calculated for the use of Fashionable Tailors. Whereupon Mr. C. presumes to impeach the character and conduct of two of the judges as well as myself, and states several palpable falsehoods—such as saying that one of the judges was at the time negotiating for the copy right of my System. This is not true, as such a connection has existed with us the last two years, nor did we agree within this ty thousand dollars, nor has that person visited my establishment more than once or twice within eighteen months last past up to the time when the charge was made against him by Mr. C. Mr. C. further states that Ward evaded every thing like a fair investigation, this is also false, Ward sought for nothing but a fair investigation, and so far was he or his friend from objecting to any competent judges, that the whole range of the city was allowed, with the exception of two individuals, who it was supposed would not serve, as they did not understand the Protractor System, nor did they want to understand it, according to report. The objections were principally made by Mr. C. for he seemed determined to exclude, if possible, the light of science, and therefore objected to many who were nominated, on the ground that they used the half moon, meaning the Protractor, for he well knew that his System would not bear the scrutiny of science; but if Mr. C. still thinks otherwise, Ward hereby again invites him to a challenge of any amount which may be convenient above one hundred dollars, to appear before a board of respectable Master Tailors, under the superintendance of the Franklin Institute—then and there to show which System possesses the most merit for drafting, explaining, publishing and cutting the various fashions and forms of clothing. Your obedient servant,
ALLEN WARD.
mar 1— No. 22 [illegible] street.

M'LANAHAN'S CELEBRATED SYSTEM MERCANTILE PENMANSHIP.

FOR making, holding and wielding the pen in a business like manner. Select Lessons [illegible] daily.

Also, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC by practical exercises for ready calculations in business at one tenth the usual work.

Also, PRACTICAL BOOK KEEPING by double entry, imparting the mercantile rules and [illegible] the practice of the counting-house. [illegible] the undoubted preference of the mercantile community as the only practical instructor in commercial science, before the public, continued patronage is solicited.
T. M'LANAHAN.
mar 1—3t* Commercial Institute, No. 30 South Seventh st.

To Pattern Makers.

A STEADY industrious man who understands Pattern Making, and has some knowledge of carving, may find employment by applying to STEPHEN P. MORRIS & Co. [illegible] street, 2d door below Walnut.
mar 1—3t*

Female Education,

By Miss Maria C. Smith, Wilmington, Del.

ENCOURAGED by past patronage, Miss S. informs the public that she has enlarged her plan of instruction, and procured teachers educated in the modern improved system, pursued so successfully in the Eastern seminaries.

TERMS—Tuition in all the English branches for all over ten years of age, term of 13 weeks $[illegible]

For those under ten years, the price to be regulated according to the age of the pupil and the branches pursued.

Music on the piano and guitar, per quarter each $[illegible]

French and drawing at the charge of the teachers here.

Board, including washing, per week $[illegible]

Extra charge for fuel and table 1 00

Winter term commences 1st of January. Spring term 15th April. Fall term, 1st of September. No deduction except in case of sickness. Each term payable in advance.

Miss S. is aware of the responsibilities she now assumes, and will spare no trouble in endeavouring to cultivate the minds, morals and manners of her pupils. The whole establishment will be managed with maternal tenderness. Day scholars will be received.

References are made to His Excellency C. P. Bennett, governor of the State of Delaware. Rev. E. W. Gilbert. Hon. Judge Hall. James Price, Esq. James A. Bayard, Esq. John Wales, Esq. Mr. George Jones. Dr. Thompson. Rev. Isaac Pardee. Dr. Arnold Naudain, U. S. Senator. Mr. Allen Thompson. mar 1—3m*

Botanic Medicine Store,

No. 74 North Sixth Street—Philadelphia.

THE subscriber is now prepared to supply his friends and customers, with one of the most valuable works extant,

"Howard's Improved System of Botanic Medicine,"

Upon correct physiological principles; with a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, and a correct System of Midwifery, with numerous plates. The above work is the most complete System of Botanic Medicine that has yet appeared before the public; and there is not a family, both in town and country, but that ought to possess themselves of a copy, and in so doing, they will be able to be their own physicians and apothecary. The plants growing around them, they can gather and prepare those for [illegible].
THOMAS [illegible], Agent.

N. B. Invalids are particularly invited to the above establishment; they will there find Medicines to suit their different diseases.

☞ A few orders from the country, post paid, will meet with prompt attention.

The most Dr. John F. Howell's Vegetable Medicines viz: Red Drops, Family Pills, Best Medicines, Health Drops, Pol Pectoral, Dr. Hewitt's [illegible], a variety of Ointments, for Tetter, &c. &c. Also, Thompsonian Wine Bitters.
* An improvement upon Thompson and others.
jan 11—law 3m

PHILADELPHIA SCRAP-BOOK;

AND GALLERY OF COMICALITIES

THE CHEAPEST and most amusing periodical published in the United States—being only ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

Containing Amusing and Sentimental Tales, Stories, Sketches, Essays, Anecdotes, Conundrums, Charades, Enigmas, Puzzles, Sentimental, Comic, Burlesque Poetry & Songs—all calculated

"To win the heart to virtue's ways,
And while it warns, to make amends."

It contains eight super royal quarto pages in each number, on fine white paper, with a beautifully engraved and wood cut title, and is issued every two weeks [illegible] and forwarded to distant subscribers by mail.

The intention of the Scrap Book is to furnish to families, at a cheap rate, a fund of amusing and useful reading, [illegible] whilst it [illegible] shall at the same time [illegible] to instil into the minds of youth, and awaken in the breasts of age, those sentiments [illegible] which shine [illegible] to the [illegible] as the [illegible] of a [illegible] of interest in gradients.

From grave to gay, from lively to severe,

And must prove [illegible] to all who [illegible] a hearty laugh, or a good story, or to [illegible] over a well told tale.

It is a complete library of all that is witty or comical, and from its large and [illegible] subscription list, bids fair to vie with the largest weekly published in America.

Many valuable correspondents have been secured, whose productions will from time to time enrich its columns; and nothing will be wanting on the part of the publisher to render the Scrap Book worthy of the support of a liberal and enlightened public.

When bound, the Scrap Book will, at the end of the year, form a neat vol. of [illegible] pages.

All letters (post paid) addressed to the proprietor, shall be punctually attended to. JOHN C. HARGER, No. 11 Drinker's Alley, Philadelphia.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for this work. Those procuring five subscribers will be entitled to one year's subscription, gratis, and a discount of 10 per cent. for a larger number.

Notes on all solvent banks will be received at par for subscription to the Scrap Book.

☞ All Editors who give the above a few insertions, will be entitled to an exchange; and those that we do already exchange with, will do us the favour of inserting the above, and it shall be reciprocated. feb 8—

Next Week will be Published,

Atkinson's Casket,

FOR MARCH, 1834.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

The Dead Soldier, a fine engraving on steel; A View of Pliniana, and the Lake of Como, Italy; The House in which Shakespeare was born; Music—O, deem not that I Love Her less.

CONTENTS.

Gambling; Capt. Hall's Travels; Electricity; Grant Ser[illegible]'s Rock; The Lunatic, a Tale; Autobiography of M. Carey, No. 2; Pliniana, engr.; Birth place of Shakspeare, engr.; The Parting and Return; The Venetian Conspiracy; Kentucky Sports; Birth of Christ; James Lawrence; Old Maids, by Miss Sedgwick; Wit and Sentiment.

POETRY.

The Dead Soldier, engr.; Byron's Prayer; Earth's Weary Ones; Death of Sir Walter Scott; Field Flowers; The Farmer's Hymn; The Recluse; Washington; Fish Mother; The Areopagus; the Baillie's Song; The Snow; The Voice; Death of the Sagamore; The Water Lily; To a Lady; The Emigrant's Home; The Mysteries; To the Dark Hour of [illegible] Night, by J. Montgomery; Music—O, deem not that I love her less; The Fair Queen; Old Grimes's Son; Lay of a Lazy Poster; A Short Soliloquy. mar 1—tf

Drafts and Notes Collected.

THE Subscriber having good agencies throughout the United States, will collect Drafts, Notes, Bank Checks, and Certificates of Deposit, payable in the following places, at the current rates.

Portland,	Gettysburg,	Leesburg,
Boston,	Chambersburg,	Charleston,
Newport,	Pittsburg,	Romney,
Providence,	Wilmington,	Raleigh,
Hartford,	New Castle,	Newbern,
New Haven,	Dover,	Wilmington,
New York,	Baltimore,	Fayetteville,
Albany,	Annapolis,	Charleston,
Troy,	Easton, Md.	Columbia,
Utica,	Washington,	Savannah,
Rochester,	Georgetown,	Augusta,
Newark,	Alexandria,	Nashville,
New Brunswick,	Richmond,	Knoxville,
Easton,	Petersburg,	Louisville,
Reading,	Lynchburg,	Lexington,
Lancaster,	Fredericksburg,	Cincinnati,
Harrisburg,	Norfolk,	Chillicothe,
Carlisle,	Winchester,	Natchez,
York,		New Orleans,

And some others not enumerated.

Drafts at sight on the principal cities furnished in amounts to suit purchasers.

SYLVANUS LEHMAN,
Stock and Exchange Broker,
jan 31—d1m No. 44 South Third street.

PHILADELPHIA

Sacred Music Society.

SECOND CONCERT.

THE Managers respectfully announce to the members of the Philadelphia Sacred Music Society, that the Second Concert for the season, will be given in the Saloon of the Adelphi, South Fifth street, THIS EVENING, March 1st, to commence at 7 o'clock.

Instrumental Conductor, H. Knauff.
Vocal Conductor, B. Williams.

PART I.

Overture, Auber
Jubilate, Phil. Tripetta
Earth with her ten thousand, Weber
Solo—Wandering Pilgrims, B. Carr
Chor.—Awake the Sounds, Mozart
Solo—Christian, the morn breaks, &c. Auber
Duo—My Shepherd, (with the orchestra accompaniments) Phil. Tripetta
Overture, Boieldieu

PART II.

Overture, Boieldieu
Solo and Chorus, King
Solo—Sweet bird thou shone'st, Handel
Trio—Oh! Father send, Bavarian
Air and Rondo—Flute Solo, with Orchestra accompaniments, A. Hearst
Duo—Christ, the good Shepherd, Auss
Chor.—Hallelujah, Beethoven

Persons desirous of attending the performance, may do so, by becoming members of the Society. Application may be made at Miller & Osbourn's Music Store, No. 33 North Fourth street. mar 1—1t

For Sale.

A SMALL farm, containing about 10 acres of land, pleasantly situated in a healthy neighbourhood, in Roxborough Township, Philadelphia county, on a new road, leading from the Ridge Turnpike, at John Levering's to Germantown, adjoining lands of John Levering, Joseph Levering, John Wood, and others. The land is in good condition, and the improvements are, a convenient dwelling house with a well of excellent water at the door, a frame barn, an apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit.

The above property will be sold cheap, as the subscriber intends removing to the Western Country. Persons desirous of purchasing, will apply to JOHN S. LODGE,
mar 1—3t* On the premises.

Vaughan & Peterson's Red Liniment.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness and Weakness of the joints, Chilblains, &c. Among many important cures that have come under the observation of the subscriber, the following is perhaps the most speedy and extraordinary one, ever effected by any medicine in similar cases.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been very severely afflicted during the whole of last summer and part of the fall, with inflammatory Rheumatism, affecting my head, face and hands, and causing the most intense pain and swelling of the joints and face, so much so as entirely to disable me from performing any kind of work whatever, and causing many a sleepless night.

I used various preparations in high repute, and had for weeks the attendance of a highly respectable Physician, and all without receiving any permanent relief. As a last resort, by the persuasion of my friends, I was induced to use the Red Liniment, and likewise procured a bottle at Brewster's Drug Store, which after one or two applications, by the blessing of God, greatly relieved me, and after using one bottle only, I received entire and permanent relief, and have been entirely free from the disease since, which has now been about seven or eight weeks.

The extraordinary relief afforded, has induced me thus publicly to make my case known, that others suffering with this painful and distressing disease may know where to find an effectual remedy. RACHEL LIPPINCOTT.
Bristleton, Nov. 29, 1833.

Prepared by Vaughan & Peterson, corner of Coates and Second streets.

Sold by Harlan & Siddall, 16 South Fifth street, Philada.
march 1—3t

Scarlet Fever, Throat Distemper,

Canker, Sore Throat and Colds.

THESE diseases, which are now so generally prevalent throughout the country—attended with unusual mortality, [illegible] of the most skilful practitioners, [illegible] ministering of the

Vegetable Extract!

That thousands of lives might be saved by the extensive circulation and use of this medicine, and the cause of humanity at this time be thus promoted, no one could doubt who had witnessed its surprising and effectual operations.

Several certificates of its efficacy attend each vial. Hundreds can be added, if required of the proprietors, some of which are from highly respectable physicians who use it in their practice. The following letter from Dr. Macy, is but a fair specimen of the numerous commendations received from every quarter where it has been used.

Nantucket, Nov. 27, 1833.—I received the Vegetable Extract and delayed writing until this time, in order, from my own experience and that of others, to learn its effect. When the medicine came to this place, the disease for which it is intended had somewhat subsided. Consequently there was not that call for it there otherwise would have been. But it has now increased to a great extent, consigning almost daily some one of us to an untimely grave. It has been confined to children seven years of age and under; but lately it has begun to spread among the adult portion of our community. I have sold a considerable quantity of the medicine, and from the report I have had of it, it has uniformly effected a cure, provided it has been taken in season. One physician of high standing and extensive practice, but who had unfortunately lost a number of his patients, hearing of this medicine, procured and administered it to his patients, and he now informs me, that he has not lost a single patient since he began to give it—with the exception of one who was past swallowing. He esteems it a very valuable remedy. A gentleman who had a child taken sick with the Canker Rash and Sore Throat, procured a bottle, and trusted wholly to it without the aid of a physician, and although the disease was very bad, yet it effected an entire cure. A great number of instances might be enumerated, but I think the trial has been sufficient to convince any one of its great and wonderful power, in conquering this truly deplorable and fatal disease. Send a further supply.
Very respectfully REUBEN MACY.

The following Editorial remarks are from the Nantucket Enquirer, S. H. Jenks, Esq. Editor, of the 25th Nov. 1833.

SCARLET FEVER.—This epidemic still rages among our population though it is hoped with abated violence. It has, however, commenced its attack on adults, several cases of which have come to our knowledge. We have before us sundry documents commending the use of an article advertised for sale, under the name of "Vegetable Extract," as a very powerful remedy in this disease. Our knowledge of the gentlemen, some of whom are of the medical faculty, who furnish these testimonials, enables us to place full confidence in their statements; and though opposed in general to the employment or encouragement of nostrums, we should not hesitate, from the strength of the evidence adduced, to apply the remedy in question, should occasion unhappily require.

For sale, wholesale and retail at F. Brown's Drug & Chemical Store, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets, Philad.
march 1—eo3t

Town Lots for Sale.

INTEND offering at public sale, a considerable number of Town Lots in

BIRMINGHAM

Goshen Township, Columbiana county, Ohio—on the 12th of the 4th month next, the most public and valuable lots are on the sale in the place. The local situation of Birmingham, is of greater importance, it being a central and reasonable distance from other villages, to make a place of business. Three state roads cross each other in said place, one running through it from Cadiz in Harrison county, and terminates at Warren in Trumbull county, one commencing at New Portage, on the Ohio canal, in Portage county, and terminates at Petersburgh in Columbiana county, and the turnpike commencing at Cleveland, on Lake Erie, in Cuyahoga county, and terminates at Wellsville on the Ohio River, in Columbiana county. It is in a thickly settled part of the county, with an enterprising population, though there is some unoccupied land in the county. I shall also offer for sale a considerable number of one acre lots, that the citizens of Birmingham may be accommodated with pasture or other products of the land. Several dwelling houses will be nearly in readiness for inhabitants at the above date, and will be offered for sale. There will be a kiln of brick burnt early in the season. The opening is good for all kinds of country Mechanics, Stores, Taverns and Factories.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, A. M. A reasonable credit will be given. ISAAC STREET.
march 1—1t

Rome in the 19th Century.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY of the present week contains a series of letters, entitled "Rome in the Nineteenth Century," written by a lady during a two years' residence in that city, from the second London edition.

From the London Literary Gazette.—Rome in the Nineteenth Century.—"From the internal evidence, this work is written by a lady. It is a very entertaining production, and although the preceding multitudes of books upon Italy have gleaned the field nearly to the last ear, there is so amusing a variety in the path trodden up by the present hand, that even the old subjects are as good as new. Having so high an opinion of the amusing qualities of the publication, which we think exceedingly suited to the parlour table, we shall not detain our readers from the extracts to justify our recommendation of it ...... and other more exalted situations. In running through [illegible] volume of which the examination of Rome [illegible] the writer presents us with sketches so lively as to [illegible]. Her apposite remarks often resemble [illegible] of a familiar poet, and sometimes the compression [illegible] gives us the idea of a modern [illegible] a picture of ancient ruins."

"A very curious, lively, graphic and entertaining work—the best account of Rome this century has produced."—London Athenaeum.

The Week's Contents.—Florence and its curiosities, journey from Florence to Rome, entrance to Rome, first impressions, St. Peter's and the Modern Capitol, the Forum and the [illegible] view of Rome from the Tower of the Capitol, the [illegible] the Roman Forum.

PETER SIMPLE.—New subscribers to the "Library" can receive gratis the whole of Peter Simple printed on the covers, [illegible] recently completed, the price of which in book form is alone equal to three months' subscription to the entire publication.

Subscriptions, five dollars per annum, thankfully received by A. WALDIE,
feb 22— No. 6 North Eighth street.

Lehigh Nut Coal.

THE Lehigh Company have for sale, Nut Coal, free from dust, and suitable for small stoves.—Price, four dollars and fifty cents per ton delivered.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 72 South Second street, opposite Gray's Alley, or at the scale house, in Front above Callowhill street. nov 9—tf

The Dollar Magazine.

JUST published by E. Littell & T. Holden, No. 21 Minor street, The Dollar Magazine, No. 10, containing the best matter from the English Annuals.

Contents of this Number.—1. Grace Kennedy, by Mrs. Buckley, the author of Pictures of Private Life. 2. A Canadian Song. 3. The Great Bell, by the Old Sailor. 4. The Bird at Sea, by Mrs. Hemans. 5. Hail Storms, by the Rev. Robert Walsh. 6. The Carpenter's Daughter, by Miss Mitford. 7. New Years Gifts, by Miss Leslie. 8. Tibbie Inglis, by Mary Howitt. 9. The Pet Village, by the author of Atherton. 10. To my Child, by the Hon. Mrs. Norton. 11. The Game of the Travellers, by the author of Selwyn.

Subscriptions at one dollar for twelve numbers, thankfully received. feb 8—

THE OLIO

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THE DISMISSED TO HIS MISTRESS.

From the Comic Offering for 1834.

I know you once loved me, though now you are cold
To the fondest of mortals on earth;
I fear that your heart has been changed with my gold,
And you wish for a man of—more—worth!

How ardent my flame! oh! 'tis madd'ning to think
On prospects now dreary and dark,
Cupid's torch is gone out, and there remains not a link
Of Love's chain to encourage—a spark!

I've been cut when we met, it was useless to plead,
Soft whispers were never allowed in *loud*!—
The world must acknowledge you portion indeed,
I ne'er thought you'd—*pass in a crowd*!

You sent me your album, and teased me to write,
Though I vowed I could not make a line;
And you sneered when you heard that I sat up all night,
While I strove in your good books to shine!

You once mentioned music, I bought a guitar,
Yet, oh! when I offered to play—
You hinted a screech-owl was pleasanter—far,
And exclaimed with a frown; "play away!"

You hinted at dancing! then did I not fly,
To learn galopade and quadrille?
But why did you laugh, when I once jumped too *high*,
Was it odd that a man should—*fall ill*?

You begged that a box for the play I'd engage,
With another, the front seat you took!
Was it kind all the night to shut out the whole stage,
When I had not a word—nor—a look?

My presence! alas! 'tis too plainly discerned,
No more can your solitude cheer,
But those other presents have not been returned,
You have kept them—*I* know they were DEAR!

Then take my farewell! and eternal adieu!
Love's letters for ever I'd shun!
You may win fifty hearts, aye, and number them two,
But pr'ythee, don't reckon mine—one!

Although on past joys, recollections still throng,
O'er my griefs tho' the heartless may scoff;
I've hung on your promise, and dangled too long,
I'm content to be *dropped*—and TURNED OFF!

◆

TAKING THE RESPONSIBILITY.—Clem contracted with a wharfinger to complete a job in his profession. Clem was a contractor, and instead of "doin, ob de saw," himself, engaged Cuff to do the laborious part of the business, paying him therefor at a rate which would afford the contractor a profit. When Cuff ascertained this fact, he blubbered, "Wha for you keeps any back, you do no work?"

"Wha for! Why you nigger don you know I takes de responsibility?"

◆

CURIOUS LETTER.—A Quaker, who had sent his watch to one of the same belief three or four times to be repaired, but which was not at all benefitted in the end, despatched the following characteristic epistle to the watch repairer:—"Friend John,—I once more send thee my erroneous pocket-clock. The last time she was at thy board, she was in no ways benefitted by thine instructions. I find, from the wavering of her hands and the index of her mind, she is not right in her inward man,—I mean the mainspring. Therefore, take her, and purge her with thy adjusting tool of truth; and, if possible, drive her from the error of her ways. Let her visit the Sun's motion—the true calculation table, and the Equator; and when thou hast brought her conformable to the Standard of Truth, send her home with the bill of moderation, which shall be remitted to thee by thy friend,

OBADIAH B——.

Dated the second day of the week, commonly called Monday.

◆

An old lady, speaking of a remarkably slim man with whom she was once acquainted, declared he was so thin, that when he turned sideways he could not be seen at all! If the good lady spoke the truth—and she certainly cannot be accused of *stretching* the story—this fellow would have made a rare duellist. A charmed bullet couldn't hit him.

◆

In the first ages of the world, the year was distinguished by two seasons only. Moses mentions seed-time and harvest, summer and winter. In process of time, the exertions of industry marked out other periods; but all that the Germans wanted of the earth was corn and grain, and the harvest being over, they had no fruits to expect in autumn. Brosier says, the Germans at this day have no distinct word in their language for the autumnal season. The term that answers them is Herbst, harvest. Beyond that period, the Ancient Germans knew no productions of the earth, having neither orchards nor fruit trees; and accordingly the Anglo-Saxon language has no name for autumn. The word in English was borrowed from the Latin.

◆

FAIR TRADE TO THE LAWYERS.—A man from the country applied lately to a respectable lawyer for legal advice. After detailing the circumstances of the case, he was asked if he had stated the facts exactly as they occurred. "Yes, sir," replied the applicant. "I have told you the plain truth; you can put the *lies* to it yourself."

◆

FEMALE ORTHOGRAPHY.—A lady, writing to her friend, meant, among other things, to inform her "that she had got a great cough and hoarseness, and that she was advised to try black beans for her hoarseness; she hoped, however, if the hoarseness went away, the cough would follow." Instead of this sense, the letter was literally expressed in the following manner:—"I have got a great *coach* and *horses*, and am advised to try black beans for my horses! however, I hope, if the horses go away, the coach will follow."

◆

A NEGRO'S ANSWER.—A planter in St. Domingo, was one day disposing of a horse to a neighbour, and being questioned by the purchaser regarding its qualities, among the rest, whether it kicked, the disposer replied it was the quietest animal imaginable. He had, however, hardly used the expression when it flung up its heels, to the danger of the by-standers. The purchaser, being irritated at the duplicity of the other, reproached him with his intended deception, when, to substantiate the peaceful character of the animal, he called one of his slaves, and demanded of him if he ever saw this horse kick before? "O, no massa," smartly answered the negro, "me never saw him kick before—always saw him kick behind."

◆

WATCHMEN OF STOCKHOLM.—The appearance of the watchmen in Stockholm is most grotesque. Their dress consists entirely of the skins of animals, and they walk constantly in pairs, carrying in their hands a curious instrument for seizing culprits who may endeavor to escape from them. It is so contrived as to shut fast about the neck, and becomes tighter the more the person struggles to get free.

◆

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR—AS IT EXISTED ON LONG ISLAND.

At the Brooklyn Lyceum on Thursday evening last, Gen. Johnson, a venerable man, who had stood among the patriots in the days that tried men's souls, gave an interesting lecture on the circumstances connected with the Revolutionary war on Long Island. The fire of early heroism had not become extinguished, for in truth he fought his battles over again, so well that he set down amid the continued plaudits of the audience. The following among other facts will be regarded as worthy of recollection.

The British army, consisting of 20,000 men under Lord Howe, landed at New Utrecht on the 5th of August, 1776. Their central encampment was at Flatbush, and one wing was at Jamaica. General Sullivan commanded the American army, which was posted on the high grounds at the east and south of Brooklyn village. Gen. Sullivan had a bad position, and this led to his defeat on the day of the great battle, the 27th of August, when the Americans lost not less than 2000 men, or according to the British account, nearly 3000. The Americans were hemmed in by two divisions of British and Hessians, and were shot down without mercy. General Washington arrived and effected a soldierly retreat for the remains of the army, but the houses and property of the inhabitants were given up to Hessian pillage. After that time, this whole end of the island was under martial law for several years. The families of those who did not adhere to the British, were scattered in all directions, and the cowardly and needy tories seized upon their possessions. Gen. Johnson also spoke of the prison-ships, moored at the Wallabout, now the U. S. Navy Yard. The cruelties there endured by our captive countrymen, the awful mortality that prevailed in these hulks of disease and death, by which not less than 11,500 brave hearted patriots were sent to an early grave, without the hand of love, or even of kindness to smooth the hard pallet of dissolution, were painted with a feeling which would be expected from an eye witness of the scene. During the period of the war, the churches in Kings and Queens county, were alternately used as prisons, arsenals, and hospitals.

We understand that a more minute history of these eventful times, prepared by General Johnson, will be deposited in the archives of the Lyceum for the benefit of generations to come.—*Rural Lyceum.*

◆

EELS TRAVELLING OVER LAND.—"The eel (says Mr. Jesse, in his Natural History") is evidently a link between the fish and the serpent; but, unlike the former, it can exist a long time out of water, which its nocturnal migrations prove, though probably a certain degree of moisture on the grass is necessary to enable it to do this. That they do wander from one place to another, is evident. I have been informed, upon the authority of a nobleman well known for his attachment to field sports, that, if an eel is found on land, its head is invariably turned towards the sea, for which it is always observed to make in the most direct line possible. If this information is correct (and there seems no reason to doubt it), it shows that the eel, like the swallow, is possessed of strong migratory instinct. An annual migration of young eels takes place in the river Thames, in the month of May; and they have generally made their appearance at Kingston, in their way upwards, about the second week in that month. These young eels, are about two inches in length, and they make their approach in one regular and undeviating column of about five inches in breadth, and as thick together as it is possible for them to be. As this eventful procession of eels generally last two or three days, and as they appear to move at the rate of nearly two miles and a half an hour, some idea may be formed of their enormous number.

◆

COUNSELLOR COSTELLO.

While the celebrated Costello was in his zenith, at the Irish bar, he was unrivalled for wit, acuteness and propensity for brogue. His practice lay considerably in the criminal courts, where by his ingenuity, he enabled many a deserving culprit to evade the punishment of the law. He was one day summoned to Newgate in a great hurry, and in a case of great emergency. The safe or strong box of the bank of Glendower & co. had been plundered to an immense amount. Suspicion had fallen upon the deputy cashier, who was in consequence arrested and sent to prison, inside the walls of which he had not been ten minutes, before he was advised by his fellow prisoner to send for Counsellor Costello, who would, if any man could, save his life. It was in obedience to this summons, that the Counsellor repaired to Newgate.

"I am told you are committed for purloining ten thousand guineas, my dear sir?" said the Counsellor, as he entered the cell.

"I am."

"Are you guilty?"

"No!"

"Have you the *Aragoun shovel*?"

"I don't understand you."

"Did you do the thing?"

"Sir, you insult me by your suspicions!"

"Then you'll be hanged!" and the Counsellor took his hat.

"Hold, sir," said the prisoner—who after a little hesitation confessed that he was *able to pay* the Counsellor a thousand guineas, if he should procure his acquittal. The bargain was struck, and the Counsellor then took his leave.

Costello immediately repaired to the Crown Office, as it was then called, in Dublin, from which his client had been committed. The sitting magistrate was still on the Bench.

"Good morrow, Mr. Alderman," said the Counsellor, as he entered, "is there any news to day—any thing stirring in my way?"

"Yes, a most extraordinary case has occurred. One of Glendower's clerks has abstracted from the strong box of the bank, ten bags, each containing one thousand guineas in gold. He was arrested this morning; some of the property was found on him, and has been sworn to. I sent him to Newgate about half an hour since, and he'll certainly swing after the next commission." (Old Bailey Sessions.)

"The property sworn to! Why sounds! how can that be? One guinea is like another, and—"

"True, true, but with the guineas, the fellow stole some foreign gold coin, one of which, a broad Dutch piece was found on him when he was arrested—it has been identified by the chief cashier, so you will admit he has no chance of escape. Here it is"—and he handed the coin to the Counsellor.

Costello took the piece of money into his hand, looked at it most attentively, turned it in his hand and after considering it with an air of virtuoso, returned it to the Alderman, with "Upon my conscience, as clear a case as I ever met." After some unimportant conversation, he withdrew, went home, and by the packet which sailed, that night, he despatched a trusty messenger to Amsterdam with certain instructions, and a strict injunction to be back in Dublin, within three weeks, at the end of which, the commission of Oyer and Terminer was to commence. The man succeeded in the object of his mission, and returned to Dublin on the morning of the day appointed for the trial of his master's client.

The prisoner was put upon trial. The principal cashier of Glendower & Co. proved the circumstance of the robbery as narrated by the Alderman, to Costello; adding that the robber (who could be none but the prisoner) had substituted ten bags of half pence for those of gold, which he had stolen. The Dutch piece was then handed to the witness by the counsel for the prosecution; he unhesitatingly identified it as the property of his employers. This evidence was deemed conclusive—the prisoner's countenance changed, the jury indicated by their gestures that they were satisfied, the witness was descending from the table, when Costello exclaimed—

"Stop, young man, a word with you. I will thank you for that gold piece, Mr. ——," (to the counsel for the prosecution, who handed it to him.) He looked at it, rubbed it on the sleeve of his well worn coat, and then turning to the witness said, holding the piece of money in his fingers—"and you positively swear this is the identical piece of gold which was in the strong box of Glendower & Co?"

"I do."

"Have a care young man, look at it again," said Costello, offering it to the witness, but letting it fall into his hat which lay before him on the table. "I beg your pardon," said he, taking it up and handing the coin to the witness—

"You are sure that this is the identical piece of money?"

"I am."

"You are positive? Look at it again."

"I do swear this is the identical piece."

"And *this*" said the Counsellor, taking another and similar one from his hat.

The witness was petrified.

Costello had at the Crown office impressed upon his mind the date and effigies of the gold piece shown him, and it was to procure some similar coin, that he had sent to Holland.

"And *this*!" continued he—"and *this*? and *this*?" taking a fresh piece from his hat at each question.

The witness was struck dumb. The prisoner was immediately acquitted.

◆

SHERIDAN.

Taylor, of the Opera House, used to say of Sheridan, that he could not pull off his hat to him [illegible] without its costing him fifty pounds, and if he stopped to speak to him, it was a hundred. No one could be a stronger instance than he was of what is called *living from hand to mouth*. He was always in want of money, though he received vast sums which he must have disbursed, and yet no one can tell what became of them, for he paid nobody. He spent his wife's fortune (sixteen hundred pounds) in a six weeks jaunt to Bath, and returned to town as poor as a rat. Whenever he and his son were invited out into the country, they always went into a post chaise and four; he in one and his son following in another. This is the secret of those who live in a round of extravagance, and are at the same time always in debt and difficulty. They throw away all the ready money they get upon any new fangled whim or project that comes in their way, and never think of paying off old scores, which of course accumulate to a dreadful amount. "Such gain the cap of him who makes them fine, yet keeps his book uncrossed." Sheridan once wanted to take Mrs. Sheridan a very handsome dress down into the country, and went to Barber and Nunn's to order it, saying he must have it by such a day, but promising they should have ready money. Mrs. Barber, (I think it was) made answer that the time was short, but that ready money was a charming thing, and that he should have it. Accordingly, at the time appointed, she brought the dress, which came to five and twenty pounds, and it was sent in to Mr. Sheridan, who sent out a Mr. Grimm, (one of his jackals) to say that he admired it exceedingly, and that he was sure Mrs. Sheridan would be delighted with it, but he was sorry to have nothing under a hundred pound bank note in the house.

She said she had come provided for such an accident, and could give change for a hundred, two hundred, or five hundred pound note, if it were necessary. Grimm then went back to his principal for further instructions, who made an excuse that he had no stamped receipt by him. For this, Mrs. B. said, she was also provided: she had brought one in her pocket. At each message she could hear them laugh heartily in the next room, at the idea of having met with their match for once, and presently after Sheridan came out in high good humour, and paid her the amount of her bill in ten, five and one pound notes. Once when a creditor brought him a bill for payment, which had often been presented before, and the man complained of its soiled and tattered state, and said he was quite ashamed to see it, "I tell you what I would advise you to do with it my friend," said Sheridan, "take it home and write it upon parchment!"

He once mounted a horse, which a horse dealer was showing off near a coffee-house at the bottom of St. James's street, rode it to Tattersall's, and sold it, and walked quietly back to the spot from which he set out. The owner was furious, swore he would be the death of him, and, in a quarter of an hour afterwards, they were seen sitting together over a bottle of wine in the coffee-house, the horse-jockey with the tears running down his cheeks at Sheridan's jokes, and almost ready to hug him as an honest fellow.

Sheridan's house and lobby were beset with duns every morning, who were told that Mr. Sheridan was not yet up, and shown into the several rooms on each side of the entry. As soon as he had breakfasted, he asked, "Are those doors all shut, John?" and being assured they were, marched out very deliberately between them, to the astonishment of his self-invited guests, who soon found the bird was flown.

I have heard one of his old city friends declare, that such was the effect of his frank, cordial manner, and insinuating eloquence, that he was always afraid to go to ask him for a debt of long standing, lest he should borrow twice as much.

◆

WHITE-HEADED SEA EAGLE.—Elevated on the high dead limb of some gigantic tree, that commands a wide view of the neighbouring shore and ocean, he seems calmly to contemplate the motions of the various feathered tribes that pursue their busy avocations below; the snow-white gulls slowly winnowing the air, the busy tringas, coursing along the sand; trains of ducks streaming over the surface; silent and watchful cranes, intent and wading; clamorous crows, and all the winged multitudes that subsist by the bounty of this vast liquid magazine of nature. High over all these hovers one whose action instantly arrests his attention. By his wide curvature of wing, and sudden suspension in the air, he knows him to be the fish-hawk, settling over some devoted victim of the deep. His eye kindles at the sight; and, balancing himself with half-opened wings on the branch, he watches the result. Down, rapid as an arrow from heaven, descends the distant object of his attention, the roar of its wings reaching the ear as it disappears in the deep, making the surges foam around! At this moment the eager looks of the eagle are all ardour; and, levelling his neck for flight, he sees the fish-hawk once more emerge, struggling with his prey, and mounting in the air with screams of exultation. These are the signals for our hero, who, launching into the air, instantly gives chase, and soon gains on the fish-hawk; each exerts his utmost to mount above the other, displaying, in these rencounters, the most elegant and sublime aerial evolutions. The unencumbered eagle rapidly advances, and is just on the point of reaching his opponent, when, with a sudden scream, probably of despair and honest execration, the latter drops his fish; the eagle, poising himself for a moment, as if to take a more certain aim, descends like a whirlwind, snatches it in his grasp ere it touches the water, and bears his ill-gotten booty silently away to the woods.

◆

DIFFERENCE OF SEASONS.

We present our readers with an extract of a letter to Professor Silliman from Alexander C. Twining, dated "Albany, April 9, 1833," which was published in a late number of the American Journal of Science:

"In the year 1827, a large lot of hemlock timber, was cut from the north eastern slope of East Rock, near New Haven, for the purpose of forming a foundation for the wharf which bounds the basin of the Farmington canal on the East. While inspecting and measuring that timber, at the time of its delivery, I took particular notice of the successive layers, each of which constitutes a year's growth of the tree; and which in that kind of wood, are very distinct. These layers were of various breadth, indicating a growth five or six times as full in some years as in others, preceding or following. Thus, every tree has preserved a record of the seasons for the whole of its growth, whether thirty years, or two hundred,—and what is worthy of observation, every tree told the same story. Thus, if you begun at the outer layer of two trees, one young and the other old, and counted back twenty years,—if the young tree indicated by a full layer, a growing season for that kind of timber, the older tree indicated the same.

"My next observation was, that the growing seasons clustered together; and also the meagre seasons came in companies. Thus, it was rare to find a meagre season immediately preceding or following a season of good growth,—but, if you commenced in a cluster of thin and meagre layers, and proceeded on, it gradually enlarged and swelled to the maximum, after which a decrease began and went on, until it terminated in a minimum.

"A third observation was that there appeared nothing like periodicity in the return of the full years or the meagre, but the clusters alternated at irregular intervals; neither could there be observed, in computing the clusters, any law by which the number of years was regulated."

◆

Unpublished Letters of Robert Burns.

From Burns to James Hoyes, Esq., Gordon Castle—No. 1.

SIR,—I will defend my conduct in giving you this trouble, on the best of Christian principles—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do you even so unto them." I shall certainly, among my legacies, leave my latest curse to that unlucky predicament which hurried—*tore* me away from Gordon Castle. May that obstinate son of Latin prose be curst to Scotch mile periods, and damn'd to seven league paragraphs, while declension and conjugation, gender, number, and time, under the ragged banners of dissonance and disarrangement, eternally rank against him in hostile array!

Allow me, sir, to strengthen the small claim I have to your acquaintance by the following request. An engraver James Johnson, in Edinburg, has, not from mercenary views, but from an honest Scotch enthusiasm, set about collecting all our native songs, and setting them to music, particularly those that have never been set before. Clarke, the well known musician, presides over the musical arrangement, and Drs. Beattie and Blacklock, Mr. Tytler, Woodhouselee, and your humble servant to the utmost of his small power, assist in collecting the old poetry, or sometimes, for a fine air, to make a stanza when it has no words. The brats, too tedious to mention, claim a parental pang from my bardship. I suppose it will appear in Johnson's second number—the first was published before my acquaintance with him. "Cauld Kail in Aberdeen," is one intended for this number, and I beg a copy of his Grace of Gordon's words to it, which you were so kind to repeat to me. You may be sure we wont prefix the author's name, except you like, though I look upon it as no small merit to this work that the names of so many authors of old Scotch songs, names almost forgotten will be inserted. I do not well know where to write to you—I rather write at you but if you will be so obliging immediately, on receipt of this, as to write me a few lines, I shall perhaps pay you in kind though not in quality. Johnson's terms are, each number a handsome pocket volume, to consist of at least a hundred Scotch songs with basses for the harpsichord, &c. The price to subscribers five shillings, to non-subs, six shillings. He will have three numbers, I conjecture.

My direction for two or three weeks will be at Mr. William Cruickshank's, St. James's square, New Town, Edinburgh.

I am, sir, yours to command,
Edinburgh, 20th Oct. 1787. ROBT. BURNS.

To James Hoyes, Esq. of Gordon Castle.—No. II.

Dear Sir,—I would have wrote you immediately on receipt of your kind letter, but a mixed impulse of gratitude and esteem whispered to me that I ought to send you *something* by way of return. When a poet owes any thing, particularly when he is indebted for good offices, the payment that usually recurs to him—the only coin, indeed, in which he probably is conversant—is rhyme. Johnson sends the book by the Fly, as directed, and begs to enclose his most grateful thanks; my return, I intended, should have been one or two poetic bagatelles, which the world have not seen, or perhaps, for obvious reasons cannot see. These I shall send you before I leave Edin. They may make you laugh a little, which, on the whole, is no bad way of spending one's precious hours and still more precious breath. At any rate they will be, though a small, yet a very sincere mark of my respectful esteem, for a gentleman whose farther acquaintance I should look on as a peculiar obligation.

The Duke's song, independent totally of his *Dukeship*, charms me. There is I know not what of wild happiness of thought and expression peculiarly beautiful in the old Scottish song style, of which his grace, old venerable Skinner, the author of Tullochgorum, &c., and the late Ross at Lochlee, of true Scottish poetic memory, are the only *modern* instances, that I recollect, since Ramsay with his contemporaries, and [illegible] existence and truly immortal song. The mob of mankind, that many-headed beast, would laugh at so serious a speech about an old song, but, as Job says, "O that mine adversary had written a book!"—Those who think that composing a Scotch song is a trifling business—let them try.

I wish my lord duke would pay a proper attention to the Christian admonition, "Hide not your candle under a bushel," but "let your light shine before men." I could name half a dozen dukes that I guess are a devilish deal worse employed; nay, I question, if there are half a dozen better. Perhaps there are not half that scanty number whom Heaven has favoured with the tuneful, happy, and, I will say glorious gift.

I am, dear Sir, your obliged humble servant,
ROBERT BURNS.

Edinburgh, Nov. 6, 1787.

◆

From the New York Mirror.

DESCRIPTION OF A BALL ON BOARD THE FRIGATE UNITED STATES.

By N. P. WILLIS.

Trieste.—The guns were run out of the ports; the main and mizen-masts were wound with red and white bunting; the capstan was railed with arms and wreathed with flowers; the wheel was tied with nosegays, the American eagle stood against the mainmast with a star of midshipmen's swords glittering above it; festoons of evergreens were laced through the rigging; the companion way was arched with hoops of green leaves and roses; the decks were tastefully chalked; the Commodore's skylight was piled with cushions and covered with red damask for an ottoman; seats were lined along from one carronade to the other and the whole was enclosed with a temporary tent lined throughout with showy flags, and studded all over with bouquets of all the flowers of Illyria. Chandeliers made of bayonets, battle lanterns and candles in any quantity were disposed all over the hall. A splendid supper was set out on the gun-deck below, draped in with flags.—Our own and the Constellation's boats were to be at the pier at nine o'clock to bring off the ladies, and at noon every thing promised of the brightest.

First, about four in the afternoon, came up a angry-looking cloud from the westernmost peak of the Friuli. Then followed from every point towards the north, an extending edge of a broad, solid black sheet which rose with the regularity of a curtain, and began to send down a wind upon us which made us look any way to our ballroom bowlines. The midshipmen were all forward, watching it from the forecastle. The lieutenants were in the gangway, watching it from the ladder. The commodore looked seriously out of the lee board cabin port. It was as grave a ship's company as ever looked out for a shipwreck.

The country about Trieste is shaped like a bellows, and the city and harbor lie in the nose. They have a wind that comes down through the valley, called the "bora," which several times in a year is strong enough to lift people from their feet. We could see by the clouds of dust on the mountain roads, that it was coming. At six o'clock, the shrouds began to creak, the white tops flew from the waves in showers of spray, and the roof of our sea-palace began to shiver in the wind. There was no more hope. We had waited even too long. All hands were called to take down chandeliers, sword-stars and ottomans, before it was half done, the storm was upon us, the bunting was flying and flapping, the nicely chalked decks were washed with rain, and strown with leaves of flowers, and the whole structure, the taste and labor of the ship's company for two days, was a watery wreck.

Lieutenant C——, who had had the direction of the whole, was the officer of the deck. He sent for his pea-jacket, and leaving him to pace out his watch among the ruins of his imagination, we went below to get early to bed and forget our disappointment in sleep.

The next morning the sun rose without a veil. The "blue Friuli" looked clear and fresh; the south west wind came over softly from the shore of Italy, and we commenced retrieving our disaster with elastic spirit. Nothing had suffered seriously except the flowers, and boats were despatched ashore for fresh supplies, while the awnings were lifted higher and wider than before, the bright coloured flags replaced, the arms polished and arranged in improved order, and the decks re-chalked with new devices. At six in the evening every thing was swept up, and the ball-room astonished even ourselves. It was the prettiest place for a dance on the world.

The ship has an admirable band of twenty Italians collected from Naples and other ports, and a tasteful orchestra was raised for them on the larboard side of the mainmast. They struck up a march as the first boatful of ladies stepped upon the deck, and in the course of half an hour, the waltzing commenced with at least two hundred couples, while the ottoman and seats under the hammockcloths were filled with spectators. The frigate has a lofty poop, and there was room enough upon it for two quadrilles after it had served as a reception room. It was edged with a temporary balustrade, wreathed with flowers and studded with lights, and the cabin beneath (on a level with the main ball-room) was set out with card tables. From the gangway entrance the scene was like a brilliant theatrical ballet.

An amusing part of it was the sailors' imitation on the forward decks. They had taken the waste shrubbery and evergreens, of which there was a great quantity, and had formed a sort of grove, extending all round. It was arched with festoons of leaves, with quantities of fruit tied among them, and over the *ep*-*space* was suspended a rough picture of a frigate with the inscription "*Free trade and Sailors' rights.*" The forecastle was ornamented with cutlasses and one or two nautical transparencies, with pistols and miniature ships interspersed, and the whole lit up handsomely. The men dressed in their white duck trowsers and blue jackets, and sat round on the guns playing at draughts, or listening to the music, or gazing at the ladies constantly promenading fore and aft, and to me this was one of the most interesting parts of the spectacle. Five hundred weather-beaten and manly faces are a fine sight any where.

The dance went gaily on. The reigning belle was an American, but we had lovely women of all nations among your guests. There are several wealthy Jewish families in Trieste, and their dark-eyed daughters, we may say at this distance, are full of the thoughtful loveliness peculiar to the race. Then we had Illyrians and Germans, and Terpsichore be our witness—how they danced! My travelling companion the count of Fries was there; and his little Viennese wife, though she spoke no christian language, danced as featly as a fairy. Of strangers passing through Trieste we had several of distinction. Among them was a fascinating Milanese marchioness, a relative of Manzoni's the novelist, (and as enthusiastic and eloquent a lover of her country as I ever listened to on the subject of oppressed Italy,) and two handsome young men the counts Neipperg, sons-in-law to Maria Louisa, who amused themselves as if they had seen nothing better in the little duchy of Parma.

We went below at midnight to supper, and the ladies came up with renewed spirit to the dance. It was a brilliant scene indeed. The officers of both ships in full uniform, the gentlemen from shore, mostly military, in full dress, the gaiety of the bright-red bunting, laced with white and blue, and studded, wherever they would stand, with flowers, and the really uncommon number of beautiful women, with the foreign features and complexions so rich and captivating to our eyes, produced altogether an effect unsurpassed by any thing I have ever seen even at the court *fetes* of Europe. The daylight gun fired at the close of a *gallopade*, and the crowded boats pulled ashore with their lovely freight by the broad light of morning.

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Extracts from the preface to the "Life of Grant Thorburn," written by himself, and recently published.

"The way in which some men's lives are sent forth unto the world, is a mere insult to common sense. If a friend gets hold of it, he twists it this way, and makes a life to suit his own notion. If an enemy gets hold that, he twists it the other way, and makes a life that might have belonged to Bonaparte's father, for aught that I know. Now, neither of them is the true life of the dead man; and were he to return from the dead, perhaps he could not discover ten lines in the whole book, that belonged to himself—only, that he *was born, lived, died, and was buried.*"

"My education consisted in little more than learning to read the Bible, and write my own name. In cyphering, I never reached the rule of three—indeed, I ever thought, that addition and multiplication were the only rules of any real use to a man in business—and I think so still; *subtraction* and *division*, I think, are worse than nothing."

"But this is a digression from a preface; and I am afraid the preface will be but a *fac simile* of the whole book. It will give fine scope for the critics, but they may as well keep themselves easy; for say what they will, they cannot make me angry. I hold them all, as a set of insignificant, self created blockheads, good for nothing, that I know of, but to tear the works of decent men, and decent women, in pieces—such as Scott, Miss Edgeworth, &c."

"If I have given offence to any one, it was not my intention; and I am willing to make him any reasonable satisfaction—any thing but standing up to be shot at, and so to have blown away what little quantity of brains I may happen to have in my head. I ever thought this was the poorest way of closing a concern that could be met with. They may call it honor—but they are very welcome, for all me, to the full share of having their skulls most honorably blown in pieces, for the satisfaction of any blockhead."

"It was about the year 1806, when Bonaparte, the great land-sweeper, and the ships of George, the great sea-sweeper, told the Americans, that if they presumed to trade to any, save their own respective ports, they, viz. George said if you go to France, and Bonaparte said if you go to England, we will sink, burn, and destroy your ships—and for a very substantial reason, too, viz: 'That, whereas the Americans had only *six fir-built frigates*, with a piece of *striped bunting* at the mast head; *therefore*, it was the very height of presumption in them to talk about *naval rights*.' This *very equitable*, and very elegant sentiment, was spouted from the mouth of one of the *common* members of parliament, in that notable year, when the sun was almost totally eclipsed. At this moment, had one of the astrologers of his country, but whispered in his ear, the first fir-built frigate that is laid alongside of one of your royal oaks, will sink her in fifteen minutes—how would he have been confounded? But such really turned out to be the fact."

"A word of apology, and I have done. No doubt some of those sober-sided old bachelors will smile at a man of sixty one, speaking so highly in praise of the ladies;—but to be serious, the disinterested choice, (to call it by no *softer* name,) of Rebecca—her sweet and winning manners—her despite of gold when *she thought* worth was in the other scale—and withall, her being the first of the sex, in whose company I had spent *ten quiet minutes*, altogether gave me so high an opinion of her sisters, that the impression was *stamped*, where death can only rub it out.

◆

REMINISCENCES OF THE CREATION.—About the time of the invention of the telescope, another instrument was formed, which laid open a scene no less wonderful, the microscope. The one led me to see a system in every star; the other leads me to see a world in every atom. The one taught me that this mighty globe, with the whole burden of its people and its countries, is but a grain of sand on the high field of immensity; the other teaches me that every grain of sand may harbour within it the tribes and the families of a busy population. The one told me of the insignificance of the world I tread upon; the other redeems it from all its insignificance; for it tells me, that in the leaves of every forest, and in the flowers of every garden, and in the waters of every rivulet, there are worlds teeming with life, and numberless as are the glories of the firmament. The one has suggested to me, that beyond and above all that is visible to man, there may be fields of creation which sweep immeasurably along, and carry the impress of the Almighty's hand to the remotest scenes of the universe; the other suggests to me, that within and beneath all that minuteness which the aided eye of man has been able to explore, there may be a region of invisibles; and that could we draw aside the mysterious curtain which shrouds it from our senses, we might see a theatre of as many wonders as astronomy has unfolded, a universe within the compass of a point so small as to elude all the powers of the microscope, but where the wonder-working God finds room for the exercise of all his attributes, where he can raise another mechanism of worlds, and fill and animate them all with the evidence of his glory.

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An Eastern man advertises that he has about forty "elegant" hogs, and fifty "smart looking" sheep for sale.

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DEVOUT WIDOW.—The clerk of a large parish not five miles from Bridgenorth, Salop, perceiving a female crossing a church yard in a widow's garb, with a watering can and bundle, had the curiosity to follow her, and he discovered her to be Mrs. —— whose husband had not been long interred. The following conversation took place. "Ah Mrs. ——, what are you going to do with your watering can?" "Why, Mr. P——, I have begged a few hayseeds, which I have in my bundle, and am going to sow them upon my poor husband's grave, and have brought a little water with me, to make them spring." The clerk replied; "You have no occasion to do that as the grass will soon grow upon it." "Ah! Mr. P——, that may be; but do you know my poor husband, who now lies here, made me promise him, on his death bed, I would never marry till the grass had grown over his grave, and having a good offer made me, I dinna wish to break my word, or be kept as I am."—*Liverpool Courier.*

◆

A schoolmaster being asked what "fortification" meant, replied that two twenty-fications made one fortification!

Rural Economist.

SYSTEMATIC FARMING.

In the winter season you will do well to take breakfast by candle light. You will thus save an hour in a day at the least calculation, and in a week nearly or quite the working part of a winter's day. You may find a profitable amusement for several of these long evenings in contriving and laying out work to be done the next season. You should have a plan of your premises, or at least a list of the fields or parcels of land in which they are composed, together with notices of the soil, the preceding crops, the kind and quantity of manure, mode of culture, &c. &c. which have been bestowed on each. Then proceed to set down what is to be done in each field. Such as No. 1, Indian corn, the borders with potatoes of the Chenango sort, the corn in drills, after manuring with stable manure at the rate of —— cords to an acre, spread evenly and ploughed under. No. 2, spring wheat, &c. No. 3, sowed with winter wheat last fall, to be ploughed immediately after harvest, for a crop of ruta baga, &c. &c.

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YOUNG CATTLE.

Young's Farmer's Calendar, under January, contains the following observations. "Last year's calves should now be fed with hay and roots, either turnips, carrots, or potatoes; and they should be thoroughly well fed, and kept perfectly clean by means of litter; at this age it is a matter of great consequence to keep such young cattle as well as possible, for the contrary practice will inevitably stop their growth, which cannot be recovered by the best summer food. If hay is not to be had, good straw must be substituted; but then the roots should be given in greater plenty and with more attention. To steers and heifers, two years old, the proper food is hay, if cheap; or straw, with bran of turnips, cabbages, &c. It is not right to keep yearling calves and two year olds together; because in general the younger cattle are, the better they should be fed."—*N. E. Far.*

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FAMILY RECEIPTS.

To Pickle Tongues for Boiling.—Cut off the root, leaving a little of the kernel and fat. Sprinkle some salt over it, and let it drain twenty-four hours: then for each tongue mix a table spoonful of common salt, the same quantity of course sugar, a small quantity of saltpetre reduced to a powder, and rub it well into each tongue every day. In a week add another heaped spoonful of salt. If rubbed every day; a tongue will be sufficiently pickled for drying in a fortnight; but if only turned daily in the pickle, it will require four or five weeks.

Tongues may be smoked, or dried plain, as may best suit the taste. The longer kept after drying, the higher will be their flavor. If hard, they should be soaked three or four hours before boiling. When dressed allow five hours for boiling, as their excellence consists in being made exceedingly tender.

To preserve Suet for a long time.—As soon as it comes in, choose the firmest part of it; carefully separate all the skin and veins; put in a sauce pan at such distance from the fire as to melt it slowly without frying. When in a hard cake, wipe it quite dry, fold it in fine paper, put it in a bag, and keep it in a cool place; and it may be preserved in a sound state for a year.—*Northern Farmer.*

YEAST.—Good housewives, who take pride in setting sweet and light bread before their families, feel vexed at nothing more than bad yeast. They are sometimes put to a great deal of trouble in procuring a good article. The following is said to be a good receipt for making it:—Boil one pound of good flour and a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for one hour. When milk warm, bottle it and cork it close and it will be fit for use in 24 hours. One pint of the yeast will make 18 lbs. of bread.

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RECLAIMING USELESS LANDS.

In the Report of the Committee on Farms of the Middlesex (Mass.) Agricultural Society, published in the New England Farmer, we find the following notice of two successful efforts in reclaiming lands of little value:

Mr. How's farm contains 117 acres, well proportioned with the various kinds of soil, which are necessary to make a farmer more active. This farm, purchased by Mr. How about 40 years ago, was destitute of fences except brush and wood; and the buildings nearly decayed; and not more than one ton of English hay cut on the farm. By the industry and hard labor of Mr. How, the farm now is in good state of cultivation, with 933 rods of wall, 400 rods of ditches, a large house, 2 barns, sheds and out buildings, necessary for a farmer, built by Mr. How; a good stock of cattle, and now cuts 20 tons of English hay, 10 tons of meadow hay; grain and other produce in proportion. The improvements on this farm have been made chiefly by draining the low lands, and taking the manure from the ditches and putting it on the high land, previously passing through the cow and hog yards, and also by leveling with hoes rough and boggy land, and covering the same with sand or gravel manure and hay seed; which your Committee think far better than ploughing where the soil is wet and heavy. The labor that has been performed on the farm was chiefly done by Mr. How's own hands and team. By a long and steady course of industry and good husbandry, the farm which was of little income, has now become a profitable field.

Mr. Moore's land, which we have examined, is about 60 acres, chiefly swamps and meadow land. In 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1833, there were from 40 to 50 tons of English hay cut annually. This land lies about half a mile east of Concord meeting house, and is known to a large portion of the county. The mode of cultivation has been first by taking from the soil from 6 to 10 inches, then leveling with sand or gravel, and spreading manure; second by ploughing and hoeing; third by leveling the ground with the hoe and covering with sand or gravel and manure. The last mode is thought to be the best; it being less labor, and frequently covering it with a little gravel and manure, it will always hold good. Some of this land is worth from 100 to 150 dollars per acre; bearing from 1½ to 2½ tons per acre, which for seven years previous the income was not one cent per acre. It is difficult to ascertain the extreme of reclaiming an acre of this land; but no man need fear to undertake, for it will amply compensate him for his labor. Your Committee are of opinion, that if more labor was laid out on swamps and meadow lands, that do not produce any wood, and less on high and rocky land that might produce wood, it would be much for the interest of the farmer and country at large.

The Hoosier State.

MR. GEORGE HOBSON, of Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, an elderly gentleman, is desirous of obtaining information relative to his daughter REBECCA HOBSON, who came from Otley, Yorkshire, England, to Philadelphia, in company with her father, in the ship Mercury—Capt. Singleton—in 1817. It is supposed she married a man by the name of Henry Young. Any communication relative to her, or her children, if any, addressed to said Hobson, at Vevay, Indiana, will be thankfully received. feb ——3t

Philadelphian Printing Office,

WM. F. GEDDES, No. 9 Library Street, rear of the Bank of the United States, having a large assortment of plain and fancy TYPE, is prepared to execute with accuracy and despatch, Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Handbills, Bank Checks, Blanks, Catalogues, Labels, &c.

Also—PRINTING IN GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE, in every variety, and not to be excelled in beauty of workmanship. VISITING CARDS, printed on a polished surface, in any style, without cost of engraved plates. Terms very low.

New Psalms and Hymns.

Published under the direction of the General Assembly, for sale at the Philadelphian office, 9 Library street, by the dozen or single copy.

Also, 12mo TESTAMENTS, bound and half bound, suitable for Sunday and common Schools, at low prices, for sale as above.

Also—CAP AND LETTER PAPER of the best quality, and Cap Wrappers. feb 22—tf

Important to Ladies.

R. RIGBY, Silk Dyer and Finisher, from London, returns thanks for past favours, and begs leave to observe, that he has removed his Silk Printing and Dying Establishment to the corner of Jacoby and Cherry streets, with such improvements that will enable him to despatch merchants' work, as well as private families, ladies' merino, silk and crape dresses dyed and got up in a superior way, with every other article of dress on the lowest terms and shortest notice.

Moreen Curtains re-dyed and watered. Damask Curtains clean'd or dy'd, and got up in the same style as in London. Family mourning, &c. &c. feb 8—2mo

Isaac Norcross,

BOOT and Shoe Maker, No. 80 Noble street below Fourth, [illegible] the Gentlemen's branch *only*; where he hopes, by punctuality to orders, to merit a generous share of public patronage. His work shall be of the best materials and good workmanship.

N. B. Repairing done neatly, and with despatch. nov 24—6mo

A. Baton, Jr.

JEWELLERY Manufactory, No. 12, Franklin Place, running from Chesnut to Market, between 3d and 4th streets.

A. B. Jr. has constantly on hand a general assortment of fine and common manufactured jewellery, of all patterns and descriptions, together with watches, ever-pointed pencils, musical boxes, spectacles, thimbles, &c. &c.

The full value will be allowed for old jewellery, and stones of all kinds, either in cash or in payment for articles. feb 1—6mo

Patent Straw Cutters.

JAMES SECOR, after a long experience in [illegible] improvements in Thrashing Machines and Corn Shelling Machines, &c. [illegible] his Patent Straw, Hay and Corn Stalk Cutting Machine, which can be operated by a boy 16 years of age, to cut from 40 to 50 bushels per hour. This machine ought to require the attention of all persons who have horses and cattle, for the saving in food is estimated to be nearly one third, and on the other hand, it will increase the value of horses and cattle by their healthy and bright appearance, which any intelligent person can see after feeding their horses and cattle on cut food for two or three months, that the cost of the machine is amply paid for, exclusive of the one third saving in which it will make in the food.

The proprietors of the Manufacturing and Agricultural Warehouse, 213 Market street, are agents for selling the above mentioned machines; also, to give information to any who may wish to purchase the Patent Right. feb 1—tf

Look at This.

A REMEDY for colds, coughs, consumption, &c.—Doctor Gramm's German Patent Universal Balsam of Life, prepared by himself and sold by his agents throughout the several kingdoms of Switzerland and Italy, and now the attention of the American public is called to an article which (in the humble opinion of its author) is far superior in its medical qualities to any thing ever before offered in these United States. This Balsam cures consumptions and all kinds of pulmonary complaints in the first stages. Also, colds, coughs, and sore throats, in most cases by a single dose on going to bed. All the various kinds of dyspepsia, common to sedentary life, have been cured by a few doses of this Balsam; and it also proves peculiarly efficacious in removing pain from the stomach and bowels.—The most violent cases of cholic may be instantly cured with this medicine. It may be taken with perfect safety at any time by any person, old or young, male or female, and it only needs to be known to be approved by all. Sold wholesale and retail by Mr. Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and Second street; Messrs. Comstock & Co., No. 36 North Fifth st., and by Mr. Joseph Reakirt, wholesale druggist, S. E. corner of Third and Callowhill sts. Philadelphia.

D. V. ROGERS.

No. 1 Water street, New York, General Agent in America, from whom Apothecaries and Merchants from all parts of the country may receive constant supplies by sending their orders. feb 15—cowðmo

Coalbrookdale Coals,

Reduced in Price.

THE subscriber offers his Coalbrookdale Coals at the following reduced rates, delivered at the residence of purchasers, viz:—

Lump, broken and screened,	$5 50	Per ton of 2240 pounds, delivered in the city limits.
" large	5 00	
" large egg	5 00	
Small coals	4 00	

The coals now offered are from the most approved veins in Schuylkill county, and have been mined with the greatest possible care; they are therefore warranted to be equal to any mined in Pennsylvania.

As it is the determination of the subscriber not to be undersold, either by incorporated companies or individuals, he requests the consumers of Anthracite Coals, to call on him prior to their making their purchases.

SAM'L. P. WETHERILL,
Office, No. 217 Arch st.
feb ?—3mo Wharf, Locust street, Schuylkill.

Private Sale of valuable Real ESTATE.

SITUATE in Quakake Valley, Lausanne township, Northampton county, within 5 miles of the Beaver Meadow Coal Mines, and 12 from Mauch Chunk, bounded by lands of Joseph Morris, John Murphy, &c. containing 321 acres, more or less. 100 acres thereof are of excellent pine forest and 60 acres white oak. 300 acres are well calculated for a farm, one the road from Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre passes through the centre of it. The Beaver Meadow rail road passes through it, and in the hands of a capitalist it would prove a desirable tract. Two never failing streams, the Beaver and Quakake Creek flow through the tract—they are either suitable for a mill seat or erecting a tannery or a similar business. There is a prospect that the land contains coal or iron ore. An indisputable title can be given. For terms apply to the owner in Lower Macungie township, Lehigh county.

feb 15—tf JACOB ROMIG.

Carpet Manufactory.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Kensington, below Second.—For sale, a quantity of plaid and common domestic carpet, which he will sell low for cash.

N. B. Customers weaving done, as usual, upon reasonable terms at the above stand. feb 15—3mo

Wholesale and Retail Bedding WARE-HOUSE, corner of 4th and Vine Sts.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the largest and best assortment in Philadelphia—such as ready made beds, bolsters and pillows, curled hair matrasses, moss do. cotton do. wool do. cattail do. straw do. high post bedsteads. Feathers, as French do., new and refuse do., the best baked goose feathers, by the sack or single pound. western feathers, bed ticking by the piece or single yard, curled hair, moss and cattail by the pound.

N. B. Old hair matrasses repaired. (*All goods bought at this store will be warranted.*) E. CLARK.

feb 15—1y

Medicated Vapour and Sulphur BATHS.

WINSHIP'S Patent apparatus for applying simple Vapour Gas, and sulphurous and other fumigations, for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Palsy, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Erysipelas and Cutaneous Diseases, generally.

The Baths are so constructed as to prevent the gas entirely, as well as the perspirable effluvia, from coming in contact with the lungs of the patient or attendant, and never produces fainting; an effect to which Baths of the usual construction are liable.

Physicians prescribing the Baths to their patients, can attend the application themselves, or have their directions strictly attended to by the proprietor, S. C. WINSHIP, No. 35 George street, between Chesnut and Walnut, and Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite the Philadelphia Baths.

These baths are private.

A female in attendance for the ladies. feb 8—

The Book of Nature,

A Monthly Periodical, Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen, embellished with ten fine quarto copperplate engravings in each number.

THE publication of this work was commenced in June, 1833, since which seven numbers have been published, fulfilling thus far, the promise of utility which the prospectus originally held forth. In these seven numbers sixty-nine quarto engravings have been published, embracing several hundred different subjects in the various departments of natural history, and giving in a small compass, and at the cheapest rate, an extended view of the various interesting phenomena of animated nature. Each plate is accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description so written as to convey a clear idea of the same, without being either of tiresome length, or so technically written as to be unintelligible to the general reader. More than one hundred engravings will be given annually, furnishing subjects of admiration from year to year, particularly to the juvenile branches of the family, while the artist and the student of natural history, may confidently refer to them on all occasions of doubt.

The work appears about the first of every month, at the low rate of six dollars per annum. Since its commencement, the publisher has found it necessary to introduce a larger quantity of popular reading than at first contemplated, thus materially enhancing its cost to him and its value to the public. A limited number of copies have been printed, most of which are already subscribed for, rendering it necessary for those who still desire the work, to be prompt in forwarding their orders. When the present volume is completed, to non-subscribers the charge will be eight dollars for the same numbers which can be had for six, if subscribed for before the expiration of the volume. Its cheapness places it within the reach of most persons. To gentlemen of taste in the country, remote from the novelties of a city life, it will be found a pleasing and instructive visitor, possessing charms for the well informed as well as the learner, besides being a perpetual fountain of amusement to the juvenile circle of the family.

Agents procuring five subscribers, and paying the money in advance, will receive a sixth copy without charge. The expensive character of the work makes it indispensable that all subscriptions should be paid in advance.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

Or Gems of Literature, Wit, and Sentiment.

Issued monthly, each number containing 48 royal octavo pages, embellished with fine engravings on steel, copper and wood, and with new and fashionable music—forming a volume of near 600 pages at the close of the year, with an engraved title-page and index.

THE preceding volumes of the CASKET, sufficiently prove the punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, as regards its contents and embellishments, and are sufficient, with those at all acquainted with the work, to show its true character. The constantly increasing patronage bestowed upon the CASKET, has enabled the publisher to add considerably to its value. Its typographical appearance is equal to any American periodical, and the volume which commenced with 1834, as regards appearance, quantity and quality of its embellishments, literary contents, &c. will render it the cheapest periodical of the kind in the country.

The facilities of obtaining good matter for the work, have greatly increased of late. Many of the best European Magazines, as well as the best American periodicals, are regularly received for the especial use of the CASKET. Selections from all are made with great care.

The publisher believes that no other work contains such a profusion and variety of embellishments. The subjects of the engravings will consist, as heretofore, of Portraits of distinguished individuals; plates of the Newest Fashions, both of Europe and America; striking and interesting views of American Scenery, Natural History, Foreign and Domestic Architecture, and other subjects that may be calculated to interest and amuse.

Careful attention is paid to Poetry, Anecdote, Light Reading, Amusing Sketches, and those *etceteras* which so delightfully relieve the mind from the labor of severe study, refreshing the understanding, and giving a zest to graver and more important compositions.

The price of the Casket, notwithstanding the many improvements made in all its departments, will not be increased. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for $2.50 a year, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year. Gentlemen at a distance remitting six subscriptions, are entitled to a copy gratis, and ten per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1833, can be supplied to order, either bound or in numbers.

The volume for 1834 will, from the great variety and beauty of its pictorial embellishments, be extremely interesting to all who admire the works of superior artists. Those who desire the work sent to them, should transmit their orders at an early day.

☞ Orders *free of postage*, will be promptly attended to. Remittances may be made with safety.

Address S. C. ATKINSON,
No. 36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

☞ Editors who insert either of the above Prospectuses a few times, on sending a *marked* copy containing it, will be entitled to the Saturday Evening Post or Casket, one year in exchange. jan 25—tf

Wetherill & Brothers,

NO. 65 North Front street, Druggists, Chemists and Colour Merchants, manufacturers of

White Lead,	Calomel,
Red Lead,	Aqua Fortis,
Litharge,	Muriatic Acid,
Orange Mineral,	Æther,
Chrome Yellow,	Sp'ts. Nitre, dulcis
Rochelle Salt,	Water of Ammonia,
Blue Vitriol,	Carbonate of Soda,
White Vitriol,	Sulph. Quinine,
Sugar Lead,	Corros. Sublimate,
Alcohol,	Copperas,
Red Precipitate,	Sal. Epsom,
White Precipitate,	Sal. Glauber,

Dealers in Dye Woods and Window Glass. Refiners of Camphor, Borax, Saltpetre, &c. aug 17—tf

Removal.

GOLD and Silver Thimble, Spoon and Spectacle Manufactory, No. 94 Chesnut street, 2d door below Third street. GEORGE W. TAYLOR would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Thimble and Jewellery Store from No. 33 North Third street, to No. 94 Chesnut street, 2d door below 3d, where he will be thankful to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage with which he has been favoured, and for which he returns his grateful thanks.

BEAD BAGS AND FRINGE.

N. B. Always on hand a splendid assortment of Bead Bags and Fringe, of the first quality, black, cut and gold, and various other colours. A general assortment of Jewellery constantly on hand. sep 7—6mo.

Double Looped Stockinet Shirts

And Drawers—A new article, of a superior quality.

JOSEPH HIBBERT, 351 North Sixth street, betw. en Coates and Green, east side, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the manufacture of Cotton, Worsted and Woollen SHIRTS and DRAWERS, which possess many advantages in neatness, elasticity and durability, [illegible] manufactured in the usual way. The advertiser [illegible] all who purchase [illegible]

J. Hibbert intends keeping constantly on hand a quantity of SHIRTS and DRAWERS, made of different threads, and he invites those who wish to prepare for the approaching cold weather to call and examine for themselves. jan 11—3mo

Catechism of American Law.

THIS highly useful little volume furnishes a very full abstract of American Law, and is presented to the public with the recommendations of Chief Justice Marshall and Chancellor Kent. It is written in a plain and intelligible style, free from obscure technicalities, and will be found a valuable book of reference on almost every occasion of doubt. The public approval of its object and execution has been unanimous, and it is confidently recommended to persons of all classes, in town and country, as a volume of indispensable utility. For sale, wholesale and retail, by the subscriber, and by booksellers generally. A liberal discount being made to those who purchase in quantities.

SAM'L C. ATKINSON,
nov 23—tf 36 Carter's Alley, Philada.

Fancy and Windsor Chairs.

THE Subscriber, successor to John Wall, No. 87 North Front street, has on hand a very large assortment of all kinds of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices for cash, or acceptances, having it in his power, he will execute orders with despatch.

Has also a constant supply of Settees, Fancy and Plain Rocking Chairs, and all other articles in the chair making line.

JOHN WHITE,
oct 19—1y No. 87 North Front street.

SEAL PRESSES

OF a superior quality for Banks and Public Offices, with Screws of all descriptions, for Paper Mills, Tobacconists, Book Binders, and Cider Presses. Also, Screws for Raising Mill Stones, Jack Screws for raising buildings, with an assortment of Standing Presses on hand.

Iron Fire Proof Doors for Banks and Counting Houses, for sale on reasonable terms. Jack Screws hired to Builders for raising frame buildings. Apply to EVANS & CORSON,
5thmo 25th—tf 33 Broad street, Philada.

Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for Sanford's highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which the most approved references can be given.

THOMAS SHIPLEY,
Ironmonger, No. 57 Market street.

N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms. aug 30—tf T. S.

Ellis Middleton—Dentist,

REMOVED to No. 100 Spruce street below Third.—E. M. will remain at No. 188 N. Fourth street, until 9 o'clock, every morning, and commands left at either place, will be punctually attended to.

Reference to Dr. Joseph Parrish, my medical preceptor of 1826 and '27, and to Dr. Charles Noble. jan 4—3 mo

Pugh Madeira,

117 North Third street, is prepared to manufacture to order, all kinds of Surgical Instruments, which will bear comparison in point of material and workmanship, with any made in the country or imported. Also, Elastic Trusses, of a new and improved pattern.

All orders promptly attended to. aug 17—tf

Watt's Chlorate Matches,

OR LUCIFERS, which instantly ignite by being drawn through sand paper. At wholesale, by THOMAS COTTREL, 97 Fulton, 2nd door below William streets, New York.

A liberal discount to those who purchase in large quantities. dec 28—3m

Druggists' Ware and Vials.

A FULL assortment of Druggists' Ware and Vials, kept constantly on hand and for sale by

HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7 Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

Fire Proof Doors.

FOR sale, a pair of strong fire proof doors, in good condition. Will be sold low. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. sep14—

African Cayenne.

A SMALL invoice of African Cayenne, just received and for sale by HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7— Chemists and wholesale druggists, 16 S. 5th st.

A Ramage Printing Press.

FOR sale, a good Ramage Printing Press. The Bed faced with iron. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36 Carter's Alley. nov 9—tf

Castor Oil

OF a superior quality, put up in quart, pint and half pint bottles, for family use. For sale by

HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7— Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

Drug Store for Sale.

THE Drug Store, No. 36 North Fifth street, will be sold at a bargain, in consequence of the proprietor's avocations preventing his attendance upon it. Apply on the premises. dec 28—tf

Oil and Lamp Store.

JOHN & A. ALLEN'S New Bedford Oil and Lamp Store, [illegible] Philadelphia. july 20—1y

David Widener, Tailor,

NO. 107 Race Street, above Third, Philadelphia.
Short Collars and Bosoms for sale. aug 17—6mo

R. S. Gilbert,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD
feb 8—tf No. 98 North Street, below Sixth

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away on the 6th of Dec. 1833, between the 8 and 14 mile stone, on the Lancaster turnpike, a bay Mare, about 15 hands high, with a white star in the face, one white hind foot, near side. Also, marked on the back with the saddle. The above reward and all reasonable charges paid if said mare is returned safe to the owner, at the north west corner of Fourth and Plumb streets, Philadelphia. feb 15—tf

George P. Schively, CUTLER AND SURGEON'S INSTRUMENT MAKER,

No. 34 South Eighth st. one door below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is now making and has constantly on hand an assortment of superior Surgical Instruments, such as—Amputating, Trepanning, Pocket, Lithotomy, Obstetrical, Air Pumps, Cupping, Tooth Instruments, &c. and would invite the attention of those wishing to purchase, as he is determined that all his work shall be of superior quality and at fair prices.

N. B. An assortment of fine Razors, Penknives, Scissors, &c. on hand. feb 8—6mo

Infant Drops.

DR. Stone's celebrated Infant Drops are admitted to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public for the Colic of Children, Bowel Complaints, Griping, &c. It is also strongly recommended to persons who are obliged from any state of other affections, to resort to the use of [illegible] or anodyne medicines, as it is free from the drowsy, and distressing effects produced by laudanum, paregoric, &c. Prepared by Vaughan & Peterson, and sold wholesale by

HARLAN & SIDDALL, 16 S. 5th st.

Price 25 cents per bottle. A liberal discount to venders. sep 14—tf

The Pennsylvania Company

For insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.

Incorporated March 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.—CAPITAL $500,000

Directors.	
Thomas Astley,	John B. Newman,
Hyman Gratz,	John Bohlen,
William Parker,	Charles Roberts,
William Kirkham,	Horace Binney,
John Moss,	John Bergerac,
Benjamin Meades,	Eshu Connecey,
	Thomas Cadwalader.

President—*Thomas Astley.*——Actuary—*Jos. Roberts, Jr.*

THIS COMPANY effect Insurances on Lives payable sixty days after the death of the person insured,—and grant Annuities, payable half yearly or quarterly during the life of the Annuitant. For the terms—inquire at the office of the Company, No. 72 South Third street, Philadelphia. may 11—ly

Easy Chairs.

BOSTON Spring Seat Rocking Chairs in endless variety, some of which are new patterns and superior to any that have ever been introduced. Also EASY CHAIRS of every description for the *parlour, library* and *chamber*, among which are the *London Recumbent Chairs* on castors with springs in the seat and back, a superior article for the invalid or those who study ease and comfort. *Mahogany Parlor Chairs, Sofas, Music Stools*, covered with damask, plush, hair cloth, &c. Also, a new pattern of BED SOFA, which can be changed from sofa to bed in one minute, a very neat and convenient article.

Also, a great variety of splendid curtain materials, trimmings, ornaments, &c. which will be made and put up at the shortest notice, after the latest English and French designs. *Kiln dry'd feathers*, warranted pure and sweet. Hair matrasses and cushions constantly on hand, or made to order; and upholstery work of every description attended to by

J. HANCOCK & CO. Upholsterers,
feb 23—tf S. W. corner of 3d & Walnut sts.

Spices.

THE Subscribers continue to prepare and put up in boxes for the country, powdered Ginger, do. Pepper, do. Cinnamon, do. Alspice, do. Cloves, &c. all fresh and entirely pure.

WETHERILL & BROTHERS,
sep 7—tf No. 65 North Front st. Phila.

PERFUMERY.

WHOLESALE and retail Perfumery and Fancy Soap Manufactory, No. 84 South Third street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

L. W. GLENN respectfully informs Druggists, Perfumers, Country Merchants and Dealers generally, that he has always on hand a large assortment of *perfumery, cosmetics and fancy soaps* of the very first quality, and at prices as lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. L. W. G. invites the public to an inspection of his goods, among which are—

250 doz. superior cologne water, in fancy vials; 30 doz. do. do. in pint bottles. 150 doz. do. in long plain pint bottles. 100 doz. Lavender water, half pint do.; 75 do. Florida do. pot do. 80 do. do. half do.; 25 do. honey do. do. do. 300 do. highly purified Bears' oil, in oz. vials. 50 do. indian oil for gradually colouring the hair; 50 do. do. dye for colouring the hair in 8 hours, without staining the skin; 50 doz. pomatum in pots. 150 do. improved milk of roses, in half oz. vials; 30 do. Michaux's freckle wash. 25 do. cosmetic cold cream; 20 do. vegetable rouge; 36 do. rouge in boxes. 300 do. superior toilet powder. 250 do. assorted extracts or essences; 2,000 do. fancy soaps of the finest quality, and of various perfumes; 250 do. fine pearl powder; 40 cases perfumed soap in bars; 20 cases Marseilles orange flower water; 200 doz. chlorine tooth wash; 200 do. court plaisters; 200 do. Preston salts and oil of roses; 150 do. carbonic dentifrice; shaving cakes and soap in pots; lip salve; vestimental soap; durable ink; antique oil, &c. &c.

N. B. Any article purchased at this establishment which does not give satisfaction, may be returned. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. jan 11—6mo

Silver Ware Manufactory,

No. 90 North 5th Street, 4th door above Cherry.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the manufacture of SILVER PLATE at the above place, and offer for sale at the lowest prices, Coffee Urns, Coffee, Tea and Cream Pots, Sugar Dishes, Slop Bowls, Church Services, Tankards, Cups, &c. &c. formed in the most tasteful and fashionable style, or according to any pattern that may be furnished, either plain or chased.

Silver of the finest quality will only be used, and the workmanship will be warranted to be unexceptionable.

SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

An assortment of Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Ladles, &c. &c. constantly on hand or made to order, at the shortest notice.

Believing that the quality and prices of their ware will bear proof, they confidently solicit the patronage of the public.

nov 16—1y THOMSON & EVANS.

Straw Paper.

THE Subscriber having been appointed agent for a very extensive Straw Paper Manufacturing Company, deems it proper to inform the public that they can be supplied with a superior article on the most favorable terms, for cash or acceptances.—The following sizes will be kept constantly on hand:

Crown Straw Paper.	Super-royal Straw Paper.
Double C. do. do.	Imperial do. do.
Medium do. do.	Extra do. do. do.
Royal do. do.	Double med. do. do.

For sale by SAMUEL ECKSTEIN,
april 21, '33—1y 200 & 202 N. 3d street

Book-Keeping.

A new System of Book-keeping, taught in a superior Mercantile Manner, in half the time of any other in the Union.

THIS System is far superior to the Italian plan—1st, in shortness; 2d, in correctness of principle; 3d, acquired with half the labor; 4th, in giving a more extensive and superior knowledge of the science. Those [illegible] and Merchants who use old book-keepers of the first standing, and Merchants of the most eminent. A new and infallible rule for Dr. and Cr. upon Double Entry, and a new Journal form, with perfect success to the learner, in from TEN to TWENTY LESSONS, with Bills of Exchange, and all auxiliary Books and Drafts, [illegible]

A New System of Penmanship.

A superior style of running hand, round, text or large hand, combined with expedition and legibility, expressly for Mercantile business, and all offices of Record and Bank business, and Ladies' letter hand; by this system, laboring men, young and old, are taught in a few lessons, and with double the rapidity and ease of any other taught in the Union.

Scholars are taught to make Pens. R. MEGONEGAL,
S. W. corner of 6th and Race sts. opposite Franklin Square.

An extra room is prepared for the more private accommodation of merchants and professional gentlemen.

The Study of Book-keeping or Writing can be accomplished in a few evenings.

Scholars may attend at any time between sunrise and 10 P. M.—*Ladies write in separate Rooms.* feb 9—tf

Henry J. Pepper,

Clock and Watchmaker—Jeweller and Silversmith,
103 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the above named stand where he has and intends to keep constantly for sale, a choice assortment of mantel & other clocks, *gold and silver patent lever, and plain watches*, of the most approved makers; *silver plate, spoons, spectacles, pencils, and jewellery* of every description. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. *Clocks, watches, and timepieces*, carefully repaired, and *chronometers* accurately rated. He will attend at the performance of any clocks or watches sold or repaired at his establishment. *Old gold and silver taken in exchange.* march 30—1y

SECOND STREET HOUSE,

BY GEORGE VOGEL,

No. 39 North Second Street,

Philadelphia. aug 3, '33—tf

Coal Grates and Fenders

At reduced prices, for Cash, at No. 122 North Fifth street, west side, eight doors above Race.

JAMES M. JACKSON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a general assortment of the above articles, of the latest and best patterns, and of superior workmanship. Also coal hods, shovels, pokers, &c. Rotten stone, black lead, black varnish and lustre, for cleaning stoves and grates—all for sale as above. march 30—tf

J. L. Van Horn,

MANUFACTURER of Silk, Worsted, Gum Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Silk, Hair, Velvet & Bombazine Stocks, Russian Belts, Cravat Stiffners, Vest Springs, Trimmings, Linen Collars and Bosoms; Gum Elastic Garters, &c.

All the above articles will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At No. 6 South Fourth Street
march 9—1y

M. S. Foster,

DENTIST and manufacturer of Porcelain Incorruptible Teeth, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now established at No. 134 Arch street, 3d door below Seventh, where he respectfully solicits a portion of their patronage. oct 19—6mo

NORTH & WARREN'S

SUPERIOR AMERICAN

RED AND BLACK INK,

Powders and Liquid Inks, warranted permanent, manufactured only by Richard North, Jr. No. 4 Franklin Place, opposite the Athenian Buildings, two doors from Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

THE above have been fairly tested, and found to possess all the separate advantages combined, which has been considered a sufficient recommendation to the public of the various other articles of the kind that have been prepared in this country, or imported from Europe. It is confidently relied upon that a single trial of the Liquid Ink, or Ink Powder, (the latter of such general convenience to travellers, and particularly on voyages,) will prove their superiority over any of the preparations now in use.

It is recommended to merchants and others, who will find on trial, that it flows freely from the pen, retains its colour, and where a beautiful black ink is required for deeds and other public writings, this composition will bear comparison with any article of the kind manufactured in this country or with that imported from Europe. jan 25—

FRIENDS' BOOKS.

GEORGE FOX'S Works; The Quaker; Bailey's Works; Friend, or Advocate of Truth; Cockburn's Review; Hick's Sermons; Wetherall's Sermons; Stabler's Remains; Trials of Friends in Philadelphia and Ohio; Jackson's Thoughts among the Indians; Shewan's Works; Moore's Works; The Emerald of Truth, and a general assortment of other FRIENDS' BOOKS, at very low prices.

DAVID CLARK, No. 112 N. Fourth street.
EVAN LEWIS, No. 94 North Fifth street.
S. C. ATKINSON, Sat. Evening Post and
THOMAS B. JACKSON,
au 30—tf 413 Pearl St. corner of Rose st. New York